The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,447.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870	
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	9
„ Carwar	3	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	5	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	5	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin	6	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Tuticorin	7	„ False Point	19
„ Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Down.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	11
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	11
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	13
„ Muscat ... Feb	1	„ Linga	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	21
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	23
„ Mahomerah	8	Arrive Bombay	26
Arrive Bussorah	9		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Diu, Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 24th January 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 24th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,300 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 5th February, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque "NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kerr without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 72 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners,

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
„ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
„ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCREW STEAMER BRAZILIAN.

(Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.)

SHIPPERS are requested to SEND OFF their CARGO without delay, as the Steamer will leave without fail on the 31st inst. This vessel has still a limited space to let, and will take Cargo for Havre as well as Liverpool.

Particulars can be learnt on application to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Merchants' Trading Company, Limited.

24th January 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 25th December.
„ RIPON, from Marseilles, 2nd January.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

„ POONAH, from Southampton, 18th December.
„ BAVARIAN, from Liverpool, 21st December.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January, 1870.

TO BE LET, the 3rd and 4th STOREYS of the HOUSE in Elphinstone Circle, above the Offices of Messrs. E. BATES & Co., Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, High Court.

FOR SALE, a second-hand BROUGHAM, HORSE, HARNESS, &c., complete. Price Rs. 900. Apply to Messrs WILLIAM WATSON & Co.
23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAVING granted Mr. J. J. BORDES, Wine Merchant and Ship Owner in Bordeaux, the monopoly for selling and importing our WINES in Bombay and the Malabar Coast, all Orders and Indents for the same are to be addressed to him or his Agents.

JULES MUMM & Co.

Rheims, 27th November 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON ADUM MOOSA has contracted to SELL to LALLJEE DAYAL and LUCKMIDAS DAYAL, all that piece of LAND, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 38, situate in Bhundarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandvy, and bounded on the east by the property of Hunsraj Currumsey, on the west by the property of Dayal Khimjee, on the north by the Bhandarwada Road, and on the south by the Mosque of the Mahomedans, and contains by admeasurement 103 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 550. All persons having any claim, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned. within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.—Dated this 24th day of January 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WISHWANATH JUGAUNATH VYAVAHARKUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to purchase from Auporuabaee, widow of Bhawoo Pandoorung, Dwarkanath Bhawoo, Ramcristna Bhawoo and Aicknath Bhawoo, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, all that piece of LAND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Nigdowdy Oart Lane in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the City of Bombay, numbered 539 of Pension and Tax in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and numbered 393 in the Books of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a passage for sweepers common to the said house and to the house of Govind Jugonnath Naik, on the west by the land of Wassoodew Mahadew Bhut, on the north by the land of Domingos de Penha, and on the south by the said Nigdowdy Oart Lane. If therefore any person has any just claim, by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise to the said property he is hereby required to make the same known to me, at my office, No. 2 Forbes Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 24th day of January 1870.

G S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS & MUSIC EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

	Rs.	
Perfumed Fun Almanack	0	8
Chameleon Top	1	8
Phenice Keller	1	4
Practitioner. Vol. 3	6	12
Fowler's Inductive Logic	3	12
Adcock's Pocket Book for 1870	3	12
Braithwaite, Vol 60	3	12
Engineers' Pocket Book for 1870	3	12
One Poor Girl	3	12
Figuer's Reptiles and Birds	11	4
Braddon's Ralph the Bailiff	1	4
Silcote of Silcote. Cheap Edition	3	12
Girl of the Period Almanack	0	6
Goubaud's Monograms, &c.	0	10
Chappell's Violin Instructor	1	0
Fairy Flowers of Japan	0	10
Magnesium Torch	0	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Valentines of all descriptions to hand.

New Cartes de Visite	1	0
Vanishing Cartes de Visite	0	12

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 145.

FORT WILLIAM.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC.

The 11th January 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1. The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea, or China grass, is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2. The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3. The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations perfomed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable and cheap; and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5. Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6. Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subject to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7. All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-West Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8. One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines, and their transport to the locality named for the competition; and the trials will then be made, and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the abovenamed period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date; after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY
Secretary to the Government of India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Ardeser Dady, at Islampoora Street, outside the Fort.—On THURSDAY, the 3rd February 1870, the undersigned will submit for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagees, Dhura Ramjee and Loomta Rutna, and on account and risk of Bhunjee Heera Jussa, under and by notice of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th February 1868:—

A piece of Government Ground, with building, a dwelling-house, standing thereon, situated at Islampoora or Ardeser Dady Street, on the east side thereof, in sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessor under No. 21 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 48, and admeasuring 66 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the property of Bhunjee Daya Bhuwa, on the west by a vacant piece of Government ground and Islampoora, that on the north by the property of Narron Roopa, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

Hummum Street, No. 9, Bombay, 24th January 1870.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month, 12th January 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on or after 20th instant, INTEREST, at the rate of 12 per Cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls, and that all Shares, Call on which is not paid before 10th proximo, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) on MONDAY the 21st February 1870, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators of Eastern In-
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } surance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) on MONDAY the 21st February 1870, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY
Liquidator, Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the abovementioned Company are required to forward the same to Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., or Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq., two of the members of the Committee of Shareholders of the Company, on or before the 31st day of January 1870. Immediately after that date the remaining Assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims subsequently preferred.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at their Office in Rampart Row west, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January current, for the EXCAVATION and REMOVAL of part of the hill called "THE ROCK" to such part or parts of the Company's property as may be ordered, and for the construction of a Road from Mount Road to the timber basins, as shown in plans, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain any further information necessary by applying at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th January 1870.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we shall COMMENCE BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, on the 1st of February next, in SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We shall be prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandise, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Temporary Offices, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1870, at 3 p.m., by order of the Executor of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, the following piece of LANDED PROPERTY, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Lalbaugee, together with the beal, date, mangoe and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Mazagon (formerly Mahim) District, in the village of Worlee, containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by ground now or lately belonging to Raghoba Junnajee, on the west partly by ground belonging to Dadajee Habajee and partly by a public road leading from Bombay to Worlee, on the north by ground now or lately belonging to Pandoorang Juswanjee and others, and on the south partly by Govon and partly by ground belonging to Wittoba Trimbuckjee.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS, absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 20th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JET WARE, a large assortment to select from. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's, the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 a.m. till 4 p.m.
No 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c,

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co.,
(Late KINLOCH and ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement
Crab Winches, Bench Vice, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 8,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs ... Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	26 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12
High Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Marlboro', Worthing, Blenheim — Black and Drab	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production.), Pall Mall, Belgium, Shakspeare, Regent, Indian, West End	Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 1 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE.—Mrs. H. HERN, Milliner, 3 Meadow Street, intending to CLOSE BUSINESS at the end of this month, and finding great difficulty in collecting her Outstandings; parties indebted to her, especially those residing in the Mofussil, are hereby informed that unless they can find it convenient to pay their Bills by the above date, she will be reluctantly compelled to publish their full names and addresses in the daily papers.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves .... 1-8 „

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, FORT BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies of Bombay and at Out-stations that, as the season has commenced, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their kind patronage.

Mrs. Jacob Hunt has just received a large and varied assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of every Novelty, which will be kept up by weekly Overland supplies.

Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed. Ladies' own materials made up at the shortest notice.

Out-station orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb. 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

(Extractum Carnis Liebig.)

Imported by every OVERLAND MAIL at the following REDUCED RATES.

	1 oz. bottle.	2oz. jars.	4oz. jars.	½ lb. jars.	1 lb. jars
Cash	Rs. 1-0	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 3-6	Rs. 6-12	Rs. 12-8
Credit	1-2	2-4	3-12	7-8	14-0

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this the ONLY preparation AUTHORISED to bear its name by the Inventor, BARON LIEBIG, as there are sold others of inferior strength and quality, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

Traders and large Consumers can be supplied on liberal terms by the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BILLIARD KIT.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Balls, Bagatelle (Real African Ivory),	1½ inch	set	32 0	36 0
Do. do. do. do.	1¾ „	„	40 0	45 0
Do. do. do. do.	1¾ „	„	44 0	50 0
Do. do. do. do.	1⅞ „	„	50 0	56 0
Do. do. do. do.	1⅞ „	„	54 0	60 0
Do. do. do. do.	1¾ „	„	56 0	64 0
Do. Billiard do. do.	1½ „	„	19 8	22 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 „	„	22 8	25 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 1/16 „	„	24 0	27 0
Do. do. do. do.	2⅛ „	„	26 8	30 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 3/16 „	„	32 0	36 0
Do. do. do. do.	2¼ „	„	40 0	45 0
Do. Pool do. do.	2 „	„	86 0	96 0
Do. do. do. do.	2 1/16 „	„	90 0	102 0
Do. do. do. do.	2⅛ „	„	105 0	120 0
Do. do. do. do.	2¼ „	„	130 0	150 0
Do. Pyramid		from	180 0 to 200	
Boxes, Mahogany, to keep pool Balls		each	7 0	8 0
Baskets, for Pool		„	5 8	6 0
Cloth, Superfine for Thurston's full size Billiard Table, enough to cover Table and Cushions, *including new pockets*, in tin case			120 0	135 0
Cushions, Finest Spanish Mahogany, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine cloth		each	300 0	350 0
Cues, Billiard, Thurston's and Burrough's Best		„	7 8	8 0
Cue Tips, Best French		per dozen	1 0	1 4
Chalk, Best in Sticks		„	2 8	3 4
Cement, hard, in Sticks			3 0	3 8
Do. Liquid, Thurston's		each	1 10	2 0
Frames for Pyramid			5 8	6 0
Lamp, Central Revolving, for Thurston's Billiard Table, with Punkah Protector, Wire Guards, Sliding Rods, and extra Shades, complete		each	400 0	450 0
Marking Boards for Pool		„	40 0	45 0
Do. do. Billiards (Roller Principle)		„	70 0	80 0
Receivers (Money) for Pool		„	50 0	55 0
Rules, Framed, Thurston's, for Billiards		„	13 8	15 0
Do. do. do. Pool		„	10 8	12 0
Do. do. do. Pyramid		„	10 8	12 0
Triangles, Mahogany, to keep Pool and Pyramid Balls		„	5 8	6 0
Table, Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet long, Complete with Cues and Balls		„	300 0	340 0

(*Without the billiard top the lower portion forms a handsome mahogany table, with spare feet to increase its height.*)

SLATE BAGATELLE BOARDS
With stand complete.

Ten feet long	350 0	400 0
Eight	270 0	300 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .... (Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „ .... Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „ .... „	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „ .... „	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale........Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ....White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule......per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ...... „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule ...... „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule ...... „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN ....Green capsule ...... „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule ...... „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ....White capsule ...... „	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule...... „	22 0	12

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.

E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1815 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years. | Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years. | White Label, 18 to 40 years.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per doz.
„ Port	„ 30 „
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	„ 12 „
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20 „
„ „ old Pale dry	„ 28 „
„ Claret	„ 14 „
„ Superior	„ 26 „
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	„ 24 „
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	„ 25 „
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	„ 30 „
„ and Kayser's Sparkling Muscatel	„ 24 „
„ „ „ Plain	„ 22 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of BURGUNDY are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard .... per doz. Rs. 18
Baune .... „ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED.

A LADY wishes for her EUROPEAN NURSE an engagement to accompany a Lady and Children to England, either in February or March next.—Address A. B., care of the Printer, "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, COOL OFFICE PREMISES in Hummum Street.—Apply to SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Babcola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 6 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TO LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS, Rs. 125, 135, 175, 200 and 400.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200, 250, and 400.

PARELL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125.

TARDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.

FORT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 50, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, 400 and 700.

FORT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 200, 250, 250, 250, and 400.

Several Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 255. FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Share Market was closed. A few transactions took place at improved rates.

CALCUTTA.—19TH JANUARY, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents, large amounts, by different parties, at Rs. 94-14 or 5-2 discount; small pieces obtained 2 to 4 annas higher.

Public Works 5 per cents., a small amount at Rs. 101-6.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-8.

5½ per cents, heavy amounts, at Rs. 112-14.

3 Years' Debentures, a large sum, at Rs. 100-6.

In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,425, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 133½.

About £300 of East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 242 per £20.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.

Rocke, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Stratton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to England, from Meerut.

Nicolls, Captain, Royal Artillery, to England, from Mecan Meer.

Reeves, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Jacob, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Meares, Lieutenant, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Saugor.

Thorp, Lieutenant, 104th Fusiliers, on duty, from Peshawur.

Whittaker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.

Skipwith, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers (Bengal), on furlough, from England.

Maclean, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Olpherts, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery (Bengal), on sick leave, from England.

Fisher, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Theobold, Captain, Brigade Major R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

Forster, Major-General, Inspector R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

Adam, Captain, 22nd Regiment N. I., from leave, from France.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Deesa.

Forster, Major-General, Inspector R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Theobold, Captain, Brigade Major R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Roper, Captain, 37th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Riley, Captain, 55th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Annesley, Lieutenant, 79th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Shaw, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Pallisser, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 19.)

Lieutenant E. G. Lillingston to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, in the fourth grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain A. E. Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell, Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a District Magistrate in Bancoorah.

Mr. F. H. Pellew to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, in the second grade, during the absence, on special deputation, of Mr. R. V. Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr. E. S. Moseley to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, in the second grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, in the first grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. E. Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Grimley to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. H. Pellew, or until further orders.

On the Report of the Central Examination Committee, the following officers are declared to have passed in the subjects noted against their respective names according to the higher standard at the examination held in November 1869:—

Mr. Gregor Grant, extra Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, in Assamese.

Moulvy Mahomed Ishaq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, in Bengali.

Lieutenant E. G. Lillingston to officiate as subordinate Judge of Gowalparah, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain A. E. Campbell, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Briggs, S.C., Superintending Engineer, second class, first grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Behar Circle.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Jan. 18.)

LEAVE.—Mr. J. Kelsall, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly, extension of furlough to Europe for 18 months.

Mr. T. Pritchard, Deputy Collector of Tanjore, extension of leave up to 28th February 1870.

Mr. J. H. Nelson, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum, for one month, from the 8th instant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Foster on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Lee Warner, to act as Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. H. P. Gordon on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. George Arthur Parker, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Woodroffe on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Jeffrey Knox, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, during the employment of Mr J. C. Hughesdon on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry David Cook, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddalore.

Mr. George Henry Ellis, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Carmichael on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum, during the absence of Mr. Nelson on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon John Bilderbeck to be Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, but to continue to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon James Smith to be Zillah Surgeon of, and Superintendent of the Jail at Cuddalore.

Assistant Surgeon William Hope Boalth, to act as Civil Surgeon of Cocanada, as a temporary measure—with effect from date of assuming charge.

The Reverend Arthur Henry Seymour is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment from the 15th instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Augustus Richard Oakes, (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Gordon, deceased. Dated 25th October 1869.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Colonel W. H. Freese, of the Infantry, Commandant 3rd Regiment Light Infantry on furlough for two years, from the 27th March 1870, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Davis, of the Staff Corps, doing general duty at Bangalore, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Captain C. M. Moberly, of the Staff Corps, Examiner of Railway Accounts, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Captain N. D. Robertson, of the Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Surgeon A. A. Renton, M. D., of the Indian Medical Department, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant Henry Dansford Barne, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the 20th January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors Thomas Gordon Moore Lane, and John Duncan Campbell Wallace, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the 16th January 1870, having completed 26 years service.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Myrobolans & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, Jan 9.
	Berenguila (s)	Salgado	Aden, Jan. 12.
	Houghton Tower	Murray	Melbourne, Nov. 21.
	Macedon	Withcombe	Liverpool, Sept. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	East	Callender	Kurrachee.
	Dunelm	Denton	Calicut.
	Krishna (s)	Bonfellow	Aden and Suez.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Aden.
	Busheer (s)	Hutcheson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Elizabeth Fry, Foster, to Rangoon.

Bark John and Mary, to Zanzibar.

Brig Sultan Basha, Nacoda, to Alleppy.

Bark William Prowse, Hole, to Akyab.

Bark Concordia, Wickberg, to Akyab.

Ship Robert, Baker, to New York.

Bark Carl XV, Stafsten, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch Mandvee.

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Bessie, to Penang and Singapore.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 19th has the following:—

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Ships Hippolyta, [B], W Hudson, Liverpool 22nd October; and Carisbrooke Castle [B], W Pile (port not mentioned), 22nd October.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Hindostan and ship City of Florence

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 19th, Arabia s s, T Saunders, Calcutta

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .... Rs. 2
Stalls .... „ 3 | Pit .... „ 1

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!!

GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

ANOTHER GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY,
SECOND TIME OF DOUGLAS JERROLD'S
Great Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
To be followed by (also Second Time)
BYRON'S FAVOURITE BURLESQUE,
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS,
INTRODUCING
THE WONDERFUL EVOLUTIONS
OF THE
BOUNDING BROTHERS OF BOMBAY.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

The next Performance will take place on
THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .... MR. DAVE CARSON.

WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY NEXT,
JANUARY 24TH AND 26TH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
SCIENTIFIC WONDERS
IN
ELECTRICITY,
MAGNETISM,
PNEUMATICS,
OPTICS,
and
MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL
(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will, in consequence of the great success attending his first three representations, repeat them on the above evenings, when he will again perform his
SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,
Treated in a manner exciting both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE
EXPERIMENTS IN
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER
Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with
ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .... Rs. 2
Stalls .... „ 3 | Pit .... „ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th January, at half-past 9 o'clock, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kessowjee Naik.
H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.
Marine Lines, 24th January 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STURROCK—December 26th, at No. 15 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of the late Peter Sturrock, Esq., Resident Engineer, Munmar, Khandeish, of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

DUBUS—January 13th, at Subdulpore Factory, Maldah, Henry Edmund, second son of E. F. Dubus, Esq., aged 27 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—THISELTON-DYER—January 18th, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev. Alexander Clark M.A., Principal of the Missionary Institution, the Rev. A. Clifford Bell, M.A., Joint Chaplain of the Church, to Florence Minette Greenwood, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thiselton-Dyer, Commanding European Veteran Battalion at Palaveram.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

GARDINER—January 18th, at Jubbulpore, Mr. Spencer Gardiner, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870.

TEN days ago, when a telegram informed us that the *Army and Navy Gazette* had appointed Sir Hope Grant to the command of the Indian Army, provided for Lord Napier of Magdala in the India Office, and made the arrangement conditional on the stay of Sir William Mansfield for another twelve-months, we ventured to throw doubts on the authenticity of the statement. We could not imagine how the authorities could appoint Sir Hope Grant; we could not understand how Lord Napier could be shelved in the India Office; we could see nowhere that emergency in our affairs, which, as we knew, could alone keep Sir William Mansfield in India. There is no emergency; and the *Pioneer* now informs us that the home authorities have at length yielded to the strongly expressed wishes of the Commander-in-Chief, and that he will go home on the expiration of his term. The Allahabad journal, therefore, considers the advent of Lord Napier of Magdala as a matter of course; and, so far as our information goes, it confirms the opinion of the *Pioneer.* There has never been any reason to suppose that Lord Napier would not come if he desired to come, and no one has ever stated that he rejected the command. So much, however, has been bruited about on the subject that it will be prudent not to believe any report of his appointment until it is officially announced. The story about Sir Hope Grant's promotion to the office always was really too bad to be true.

AT intervals, more or less remote, rumours of some proposal for a general disarmament are circulated in Europe. So burdensome do the nations feel the existing military incubus, that these stories are certain to attract instant attention, for they draw successfully upon a never-failing interest in the subject. It is a remarkable testimony to the depth of human credulity. One can only suppose that the mob, meaning by the term the vulgar of all classes, is absolutely ignorant of the conditions under which modern armies exist. If the Emperor of the French or the Emperor of all the Russias should propose a general disarmament, it would not be polite, but the fitting answer would be a scornful laugh, on the ground that the projector could only be trifling with the understanding of the Government he addressed. It is generally assumed that the French Emperor always has in the back-ground, when he talks of Europe disarming, another project—that of a Grand Congress to settle pending and possible disputes, and start afresh in a state of universal amity. And no doubt, if the project of reducing to the lowest practicable point, the armies of Europe were to be seriously discussed, a re-settlement of European boundaries, by common consent, must be a preliminary procedure. But a Congress would, by raising inconvenient questions, only demonstrate the necessity for large armies; and as a Congress, before a war, is as inexpedient as a Congress after a war is indispensable, the disarming project, for that reason alone, falls to the ground.

And, independently of that, take the proposal on its own merits. Suppose the nations and governments satisfied with their territorial status and political influence; and suppose that, eager to reduce public expenditure, they resolved to form a Council or Congress for the purpose of settling the terms of disarmament. It must be assumed to start with that each State agreed to sink its inherent right to judge of its own needs, and stood prepared to accept such conditions as the majority might dictate. Is that likely to happen? Would France, to take an extreme case, consent to have its military institutions determined by foreign powers? Would England? The notion is preposterous. But let us admit that national sentiment was silenced; and let us go to the next stage. The nations agree to disarm and to fix the forces of each other. What common rule could be invented that would apply to all cases? How could it be determined what amount of troops and ships ought to be accorded to France, over and above the force needed for defence, in order that she might preserve what she calls her legitimate influence as the leading power on the continent, her pretentious character as *soleil-nation?* Who could so nicely weigh the position of Prussia as to set a limit to her just requirements? By what rule would England's naval arm be measured, and so defined that it might not exceed her necessities? What *could* be done with the minor powers? Press the inquiry a little further. Assume that in general terms disarmament was resolved on, and that a rude scale, as to effective strength, was sketched out as a mere preliminary. How are the reductions to be effected? England, for example, raises and maintains her army by voluntary enlistment. What happens when she determines to diminish her effective strength? This—she disbands one or more regiments, and, that being done, they are absolutely gone. If an increase is required, new regiments, absolutely new, have to be created. Strength knocked off the British army, in that form, altogether disappears—it is, as far as it goes, a real disarmament. But what happens in France? Say the standing army, actually afoot, is 450,000 men, and it is proposed to make the total 350,000 men. All that the Minister of War does is to send home the 100,000 in excess. But do they cease to be soldiers? Not a whit. A proclamation brings them all back under arms in a fortnight. Where is the equality between the cases? If England dismissed 50,000 men and wanted them again, they would have to be beaten up in the market-place. If France wanted back her 100,000 men, the Minister of War would write a chit! So with Prussia—where every adult, nearly, is a soldier; and in like manner with all the other powers. The French idea of disarmament is a delusion.

Now what would have to be done were Europe to be what is called disarmed? The Congress, instead of Parliaments and Chambers, would have to vote the military budgets of all Europe. They would have to decide how many men per annum, in states where conscription prevails, should be raised from the population; in the case of Prussia, they would have to repeal the existing system altogether and substitute another; and in the case of England, they would have to say how many regiments and batteries we were to keep and what should be their exact strength. Imagine the Parliaments and Chambers submitting to dictation of that sort from a nest of diplomatists! Then how would the Congress deal with the question of arms and tactics? Would they prescribe the weight, calibre and rifling of field and garrison guns; perform the same service in regard to small arms; prohibit or permit machines like the *mitrailleuse;* determine the nature of shells, the shape of projectiles, the thickness and quality of iron plates; would they set forth a common form of tactics, and lay down the rules of strategy; would they select sites for entrenced camps and fortresses and furnish working drawings? The idea of a relatively equal disarmament should include all these operations and transactions. Could any exploit more absurd be attempted by sane men?

It is very taking and popular to propose in general terms a disarmament of Europe. It looks so peaceful! It gives one such an exalted idea of the benevolence of the mind that cannot rest, because it is haunted by that waking dream. But, to speak plainly, the notion is a piece of claptrap, whether it be expressed by an Emperor or a Quaker. The real causes which underlie the huge armies of Europe must be removed before they disappear; and if those causes are to be eradicated in our day, the improvement in human nature will have to proceed at a rate which it passeth the imagination of man to conceive. These vast armies are effects, not causes; they are the outward and visible symptoms of a deeply-seated disease in the state-system of Europe, and can only be got rid of by expelling the disease. That they are eating up the nations is quite true; but the nations will have to bear what they cannot cure. Nothing but another general war probably, will bring about another long peace, and we see no use and much mischief in refraining from taking that hard view of probabilities. In the meantime the political Pecksniffs can air their benevolence and gain what credit they may from their dupes. Their conduct will not alter the facts.

THE "Morning Herald" was published for the last time on Dec. 31.

A PUBLIC meeting has been held at Mysore for the purpose of getting up a memorial to Mr. Bowring. Rs. 4,000 were subscribed on the spot.

READERS may be interested in knowing that Mr. Gladstone completed his 60th year on Dec. 29, and that Mr. Disraeli attained his 64th year on Dec. 31.

THE case of Wilson versus Clark came on for hearing at Calcutta last Friday. Mr. Roberts, the police magistrate, fined the defendant in the sum of Rs. 200.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has reported to the Government of India that he does not consider it advisable at present to open any communications with the Thibetan authorities.

IT looks as if the order to embark for England were not unwelcome to the men of the 19th Hussars, since we are told by the "Pioneer" that on the first day of invitation, only twenty-six men volunteered for other corps.

IT is stated by a home paper that Admiral Sir H. Keppell, late in command of the China squadron, has not been very warmly received at Whitehall, in consequence of his having remained too long on the station after he was ordered home.

No less than four of the comparatively small assemblage of native princes, most prominent in the receptions lately given to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, are childless—Scindiah, Jeypore, Rewah and Benares, to wit. What a commentary, exclaims the "Pioneer," upon the system of early training among Orientals!

THE following, which we have received from Mr. Gibbs, the manager of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph at Alexandria, is an amplification of a piece of news already received by direct telegraph from England:—"In connection with the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta, Anglo-Mediterranean, British Indian, and British Indian Extension Telegraph Companies, a new company has been formed, viz., the British Australian Telegraph Company, to extend cable communication from Singapore via Java and Timor to Port Darwin, Australia, contracted to be finished in 1871. Line throughout in English hands and management. Route via Singapore, Galle, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar and Falmouth. A cable will also be laid from Singapore to Hongkong."

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ.

THE following additional passengers proceeded to Suez yesterday, per s. s. Krishna, Captain Bonfellow:—

Lieut Shaw, Captain Rosser, Mr. Allan, Mr. Mather, and Captain Wood.

THE COMMAND OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

A TELEGRAM (dated London, 18th January) announces that Sir William Mansfield's earnest desire to be relieved at the termination of his five years' command is at length complied with, and that consequently Lord Napier of Magdala will come out to India in March.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 17TH JAN.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" states that the intended reductions in the army will amount to 10,000 men.

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris state that the prosecution of M. Rochefort is considered inopportune.

The Ministry have, however, decided to make it a Cabinet question.

M. Ollivier has explained the policy of his Ministry towards the State. The Chamber has since passed a vote of confidence in him.

Three hundred Bishops have refused to sign the petition declaring the opportuneness of defining the dogma of infallibility.

NEW YORK, 16TH JAN.

Congress have admitted the State of Virginia to the House of Representatives.

The State of Ohio, Kansas and Minnesota have ratified the Suffrage amendment.

MAIL NEWS.

The Bombay mail of the 25th ult. was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH JANUARY.

The Cotton Market opens steady.

Total weekly sales of Cotton	64,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	23,000	„
„ Import of Cotton	47,000	„
„ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	366,000	„
„ „ Surats	182,000	„
„ „ London	113,500	„

Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

The Bombay Mail of the 1st January arrived at Suez on the 14th instant.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO MADRAS BY THE HON'BLE A. D. SASSOON.

WE have great pleasure in quoting the following from the "Madras Mail":—"We understand that the Honourable A. D. Sasson, C. S. I., [whose good works are so well known in Bombay, has presented the charitable institutions of Madras with the sum of Rs. 10,000, which he has, with the concurrence of the Governor and Lady Napier, distributed in the following manner:—To the Gordon Refuge, Rs. 1,000; to the Civil Orphan Asylum, Rs. 3,000; to the Monegar Choultry, Rs. 4,000; to the Sailors' Home, Rs. 1,000; to the Magdalen Asylum, Rs. 1,000. The first visit of Mr. Sassoon to this presidency will be thus commemorated in a manner worthy of the hereditary benevolence of his family. His generosity will be gratefully appreciated and usefully employed. We trust that some durable mark of his liberality may be left in the Monegar Choultry, where one of the new wards might be appropriately designated by his name."

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 31ST DECEMBER.

IT is almost certain that Sir William Mansfield will remain, or rather will have the option of remaining, another year as Commander-in-Chief in India. It is but natural that this should be so. Sir W. Mansfield has advocated and inaugurated great changes and great alterations in many military arrangements in India, and it is but natural that he should be allowed the opportunity of carrying his recommendations into execution. The fact of Sir William Mansfield's probable stay for a year longer in India will, in all probability, lead to an alteration in the appointment of his successor. Had the present Commander-in-Chief returned from India during the year which is just about to open, he would almost inevitably have been succeeded by Lord Napier of Magdala. Lord Napier has, however, not yet been offered the appointment, and it is very doubtful whether, if he had to wait another year for it, he would accept it. Lord Napier, it is said, is unwilling to leave England, where he has a rich sphere of action before him in the House of Lords, and it is reported, if he were made a member of Council at the India Office, that he would gladly abandon all further service in a tropical climate. It is of course quite impossible to say whether those who state these things have any sound groundwork for their belief, but the impression is widely being circulated that Lord Napier of Magdala will not be the successor of Sir William Mansfield. If such is the case, it is natural to enquire who will be the future Commander-in Chief, and those who should know unhesitatingly point out that Sir Hope Grant, the present Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, will be selected for that post. Sir Hope Grant has served well and long in India, he was the Commander-in-Chief of the successful expedition to China, and it cannot be doubted that he is very likely to be sent out when Sir W. Mansfield resigns his command.

It is commonly reported that, in consequence of proposed alterations in the constitution of the military districts in England, no successor will be appointed to Major-General Hamilton, who, on his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general which will soon be gazetted, must resign the command of the Brigade of Guards. It is said that among other changes, all the troops quartered in London and the neighbourhood of the metropolis will be held in a new military district, which will be termed the metropolitan district, will contain the metropolis and the counties immediately surrounding, and will be placed under the command of a general officer. If this idea is carried out, it is very probable that the metropolitan command will be given to Major-General W. S. Newton. It is certain that it is contemplated to re-organize to a great extent the military districts in general, both with a view to the economical centralization of the staff, and to draw the reserve forces into a closer connection with the regular troops. The military districts will, in consequence, be diminished in area, but will be amplified in number. At the head of each district will be placed either a general officer or a colonel on the staff, who will command both the regular troops and the militia and volunteers within his district. Each of these commanding officers of districts will be aided and assisted by two or three field officers and a captain on the staff. The duties now performed by the officers of Adjutant-General's and Quarter-master-General's Departments, by the inspecting field officers of recruiting, and by the inspectors of reserve forces will be performed by these officers, and it is calculated that where five officers were formerly required for these duties three will now suffice. Officers commanding districts will report on all matters connected with drill and discipline to the Field Marshal Commanding in-Chief, on all matters connected with supply and finance to the Secretary of State for War. The appointments to commissions and promotion of officers are, as at present, in the case of the reserve forces, to be made under the sanction of the Crown by lords lieutenant of counties, whose rights are not to be at all interfered with. The discipline and drill of all armed men in the country are, however, to be conducted under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief. To still further carry out the principles of centralization, the appointments of staff officers of pensioners are to be abolished, and pensioners are to be paid and, when necessary, exercised by the adjutants of militia or volunteer corps stationed in the vicinity of their homes. It is probable that, among other alterations in the regular army, although the period of enlistment will be retained as at present, viz. twelve years, soldiers will be granted the privilege of being allowed, at the expiration of six years, to retire from service under the colours and to complete their remaining six years of service in the Army of Reserve. It is calculated that by these means a large increase will be made in the Army of Reserve. To prevent its members from being incapacitated or hindered from obtaining civil employment, it is not contemplated that members of the Army of Reserve shall be called up for any fixed period of annual training, but that they shall be obliged to undergo a certain number of drills every year, which are to be carried out at their own convenience either with the volunteers, the militia, or the regular troops. Of this last provision it is almost impossible to speak too highly. It is manifest that civilian employers of labour would be most averse to take into their employment men who would be liable to be called away for military training from their trades or occupations during a period of a fortnight or three weeks each year, while a man who can drill occasionally of an evening with a volunteer corps will be equally efficient as if called out annually after having once thoroughly mastered his drill by six years' service in the ranks of the regular army.

The Christmas holidays have not yet terminated, so that little progress has yet been made in the preparation of the Army Estimates. The changes which I have already two or three times laid before you are still contemplated. It is now almost certain that no reduction will be made in the number of batteries in the artillery, although the individual establishment of each battery in gunners will be diminished; in drivers there will be apparently no reduction. There is a rumour afloat that two troops will be reduced in each cavalry regiment at home, but as yet this rumour is premature. The actual establishment which each regiment will bear in the next Estimates has not been decided; until it is, the preparation of the Estimates cannot proceed.

After many delays the new Department of Control has been definitely adopted, and is to come into working order to-morrow. This department will consolidate under one head all the departments of Supply and Transport, namely—

1. The Commissariat Department.
2. The Purveyor's Department.
3. The Barrack Department.
4. The Store.
5. The Military Train.

The officers of the Control Department are to be
- Controllers ranking with major-generals,
- Deputy Controllers ranking with colonels,
- Assistant Controllers ranking with lieutenant-colonels.

The department which the officers of Control are to superintend is to be divided into two branches. Of these one will be termed the Sub-Department of Supply and Transport, and will be officered by
- Commissaries ranking with majors,
- Deputy Commissaries ranking with captains,
- Assistant Commissaries ranking with lieutenants.

The second branch is to be named the Pay Sub-Department, and is to be officered by
- Paymasters ranking with majors,
- Deputy Paymasters ranking with captains,
- Assistant Paymasters ranking with lieutenants.

The officers of the Control Department are to be selected from the present officials of the departments of Supply and Transport and from combatant officers of the army. The combatant officers who are to be at once employed are—
- Brevet-Major R. Hay, R. A.—Woolwich.
- Brevet Major Mangle—Woolwich.
- Captain Stuart, 17th Regiment—Dublin.
- Capt. Hozier, 3rd Dragoon Guards—Aldershott.
- Lieutenant Barrington, R. A., Northern District,

and some others whose names and stations are not yet definitely decided upon.

The Control Department is to be supplemented by the Army Works Corps, a corps into which are to be concentrated all the non-commissioned officers and men at present employed in the various corps which are attached to the different departments to be amalgamated into the Control Department, provided they are willing to volunteer to join it. To volunteer there seems no objection for the men, and non-commissioned officers are offered good pay and several other advantageous inducements. The officers of the Military Train are not so fortunate. They have been retained for two years in a state of expectancy, and it must be acknowledged that the terms now offered to them are not advantageous. They are offered employment in the Sub-Department of Supply and Transport, or if they do not wish to accept this employment, a step of rank, in case they are specially recommended, on the half-pay list, and if they accept neither of these offers have no alternative but to be placed on half-pay. It is to be hoped that the Warrant may, however, be generously interpreted, so that no ground for complaint may arise.

Since all appointments to the general staff have been suspended, a staff appointment is a rarity. Two have, however, been made—Captain Lascelles has been appointed extra aide-de-camp to Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India; and Captain Hozier, of the 2nd Dragoons, has been appointed extra aide-de camp to Lord Strathnairn, the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 31ST DECEMBER.

YOUR readers must not expect a long letter by the present mail, for this has been very much a holiday week, and the catalogue of incidents is singularly meagre. In one quarter, however, there has been a good deal of business done—the Stock Exchange. On the re-opening on Tuesday the markets showed plenty of animation, and there was a general advance all round. Purchases for the next account—the middle of January—predominated, and the investments which are made at the end of the year out of savings were quite up to the customary average. There are several circumstances in favour of improvement in public securities now. One is the ease in money and the very moderate amount of liabilities outstanding either in foreign loans or in uncalled capital of joint stock companies; another is the general belief in peace next year, and the confidence inspired by the steady development of constitutional liberty in France. As for the money market, there is not at present the faintest prospect of stringency or of a drain of bullion; while of the foreign loans recently contracted, a comparatively small proportion has really been absorbed in this country, and of that proportion much is handed over here to pay debts already incurred by the borrowing States for material of war, steamers, or railway plant and machinery, to say nothing of large miscellaneous balances outstanding. With respect to France, I learn from Stock Exchange people that in their experience the amounts of money sent over here from Paris for investment or for employing on the discount market are much less within the last month or two than they were earlier in the year, and the explanation given is that French capitalists find better encouragement to launch out in the more speculative class of operations at home than they did some time ago. Independently however, of these circumstances, the mere fact that a considerable surplus is in the hands of the investing community here after the year's accounts are made up, is sufficient to explain the run on certain dividend paying securities. As usual, the thing has been a little overdone. One of the leading attractions at present is telegraph share property. I have praised this channel for investment repeatedly, but I never was foolish enough to counsel people to rush in and buy at an extravagant premium shares in lines which are not even manufactured yet, far less at work and earning dividends. Yet that is exactly what many persons are now doing. Seduced by the signal favour with which all the schemes promoted by the Telegraph Construction Company have been received, and tempted by the idea that when the Government money is paid over to the English companies at the end of next month, much of it will find its way back into the telegraph market, buyers are buying as if there were to be no stop to the upward movement of premiums. For instance, the British Indian Submarine now stands at almost 50 per cent premium, a price which—as there are 110,000 shares, a large proportion of them not yet placed on the market—is certainly not justified by the estimates of profit or by the present stage of the undertaking, whatever may be thought of it when fairly laid and earning profit. The case is even worse, however, with the Falmouth,—a line which will not be laid till April or May next, and will, when laid, have to face the competition of the Continental lines that run into and through Italy. Yet, though the prospect of great dividends is at least not very near, the shares have been run up to 3 premium, representing £180,000 anticipated profit on a cable which is not even manufactured yet. Nothing in the nature of the undertaking justifies such a price as that. On the other hand, and to show the unthinking caprice which so often guides investors, Anglo-Mediterranean shares which are earning and receiving about 15 per cent dividend, and which must benefit by the whole of the traffic on the Falmouth and Malta line and a great deal more besides, are quoted at a price not higher than that company's shares. The French Atlantic cable, again, which is earning enough to yield a 20 per cent dividend on *present* outlay, were a few days ago as low as 6 discount! and are still about 4 discount. Some day, therefore, there will be disappointment to a few people, and an excellent description of property which is now over-rated may then be exposed to equally extravagant discredit. I know that one reason why the shares of the Falmouth line are run upon is because people have an idea it may some day be bought by Government. But this is a delusion. The Government wants no lines outside the United Kingdom, and has quite enough to do, as it is, with those now transferred to its hands.

There is said to be an agreement now in progress for a joint-purse division of receipts between the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the French Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the rise in the shares of both concerns is explained by that circumstance. It is a very wise arrangement, particularly in view of the certainty that the Americans will some day have a line of their own. But there are difficulties in the way, the chief of which is the obstinacy of the old Atlantic cable proprietors, who have as yet derived little or no benefit from their long sacrifices and want to get something for themselves out of the negotiations in progress. I should mention that one cause of the unpopularity of French Atlantic cable shares here has hitherto been the uncertainty as to the hold which the company has upon its landing ground in the United States. That matter was alluded to by President Grant in his message, and the allusion seemed unfavourable to the company. I am however assured by one who ought to know, that there is not the slightest risk of any complications on that score, and that the company's rights from the State of Massachusetts are beyond dispute.

Before quitting telegraphic subjects, I must mention that arrangements for launching an Australian extension of the British Indian line are now in progress, and that the scheme may be shortly expected. There are something like half a dozen projectors in the field, but I have no doubt the business will ultimately fall into the hands of the same powerful combination that started the Anglo-Mediterranean and all its progeny, in which case, backed by a syndicate that guarantees the placing of the shares, its success is certain. The line will start from the British Indian Extension Company's terminus at Singapore and will cross to Sumatra, where it will join the Dutch wires at Padang, then run through Java, and from the extremity of that island be laid by Timor and Geerang to the Gulf of Carpentaria at Burketon. When this is completed, one of the most profitable of all the lines will likely be the British Indian Extension, since it will connect the whole of India with China, Japan and Australia, and all those places in their turn with England.

A telegram from Calcutta in six days has been received here announcing the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh. On the other hand, a Liverpool firm lately got a telegram from Bombay, *thirty* days in transmission! Such is a specimen of the sort of irregularity that is constantly occurring. In one of my letters, about two months ago, I mentioned, on the authority of Mr. Siemens himself and of Mr. Grimston the chairman, the probable opening of the Indo-European (Russian-Persian) line, generally known as the Siemens line, on the 1st December. Subsequently *The Times* stated it would be about the early part of the month. Since then nothing further has been heard of it, and no formal announcement of the opening has yet been made. I believe, however, messages are actually sent over the wires by connection with our Government line at Bushire, though it is probable that snow storms and other casualties have impeded the completion of the Georgian sections of the work.

A good deal of curiosity is felt as to the working of the new Bankruptcy Act which comes into operation to-morrow. It is generally considered a strong measure in the interest of creditors, but a great many tradesmen take another view, and suppose that it will put a stop to the reckless competition of dealers who take shops and cut so low as to sell often at a loss, with the purpose of driving honest shopkeepers out of the trade. If the attempt succeeds, the man is left to enjoy a practical monopoly; if it fails, he goes to "the Court" and gets whitewashed. It is hoped the new act will discourage such adventurers. Time will soon show.

The Board of Trade returns for November and the eleven months have been issued. They show favourable results, the export for that month having been of the declared value of £15,287,820 against £14,143,493 in November 1868 and £14,879,739 for November 1867. The totals for the eleven months have been £167,931,378; £164,824,654, and £174,450,252 in 1867, 1868 and 1869 respectively. The increase has been chiefly in woollen and iron goods, but cotton manufactures are not so much on the wrong side as might have been anticipated. The export of cotton yarn for the month was 14,421,469 lbs against 14,113,925 lbs. in November 1868 and 18,511,088 in November 1867. Of this total, the proportion to Bombay was 357,130 lbs. against 714,844 in November 1868, and 730,600 lbs. in November 1867. The export of piece goods to the whole world was 245,267,893 yards last month, against 251,464,157 yards in November 1868, and 277,488,052 yards in November 1867; the proportion to Bombay being 9,304,957 yards; 26,171,064 yards; 18,014,024 yards, in November 1869, 1868 and 1867 respectively. I should mention that although there is thus a very heavy falling off in the shipment to Bombay, there is an increase to Bengal over last year. But still taking British India all round there has been a decided decrease.

A large firm of wool warehouse-keepers here, Messrs. Cousens, Renshaw & Co., have issued a circular announcing that they have taken a lease of ground from the Millwall Dock Company for the erection of warehouses large enough ultimately to hold all the wool that comes to the port of London. The object is to accommodate both buyers and sellers at the series of sales by a concentration of business as much as possible on one spot and a consequent reduction of charges. The firm advertises a scale of rates sixpence a bale lower than the charge made by the London Dock Company. The agitation in the colonies on the subject of charges is assigned as the reason, and it is certainly wise to make the change in time.

Failures are still numerous. A rather heavy one was announced yesterday, that of Mr. Henry H. Severs, of 57, Gracechurch Street, who has been largely engaged in the Indian and China trade. His liabilities are estimated at between £200,000 and £300,000, all of which, save about £30,000, is assumed to be covered by consignments to Shanghai and other Eastern markets, but I need not say that to realize in such a case generally means a result very different from "estimates." Mr. Severs has only been in business two or at most three years. Other suspensions are W. A. Parker, cotton spinner, Oldham; James Potter, manufacturer of the same town; John Ireland and Sons, net and twine manufacturers, Fife, Scotland; A. Hall and Son, the well known clipper ship builders of Aberdeen, with liabilities of about £70,000; D. Cochrane and Sons, grain merchants, Perth; James Procter, manufacturer, Manchester, liabilities, however, insignificant.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY AWABAEE.

WE regret to have to announce the death of the Dowager Lady Awabaee, widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet. She died early yesterday morning at her mansion-house in the Fort. Lady Awabaee was born in the year 1792, and was consequently in the seventy-eighth year of her age at her death. She was the daughter of the late Framjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, under whose auspices the late Sir Jamsetjee traded and thrived so well. By her marriage with the first Parsee Baronet she had several children, of whom four at present survive here. During her life-time she spent enormous sums of money in establishing charitable institutions, most of which bear her name. She had been ailing for some time from general debility, and expired early yesterday morning. She was of a charitable disposition, meek temper, affable and extremely obliging, and was held in high esteem by the entire native community, especially by the Parsees. In order to testify their respect for the deceased lady, almost every Parsee shopkeeper kept his shop closed during the whole of yesterday; and her funeral, which took place in the afternoon, was attended by a large number of Parsees. Several thousands of rupees were yesterday distributed among Parsee priests, the lame and the blind and other beggars.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

CAPTAIN J. H. TAYLOR, commander of Messrs. Green's ship Renown, has sent the following communication to the Madras papers:—

"As a matter of very general interest connected with the late unseasonable weather in Madras, I beg to inform you that the Renown under my command encountered a very dangerous cyclone in the middle of the bay, which cannot fail to have caused much mischief owing to the confidence generally felt in January weather. On the morning of the 11th ultimo a furious storm of rain and wind came up from the S.S.E. and speedily developed into a Cyclone of which we were on the advancing edge lat. 10° north long. 85° east, with a ship full of passengers and a valuable consignment of Cape horses on board, whose lives must have been sacrificed if hatches were not battened down. I was compelled to sail to the southward and westward until the centre of the storm was evidently to the N.E. of the ship when I turned and followed behind it. The sea was tremendously high, the ship dipping bow and stern under for three days, during which we could distinctly trace the cyclone in front of us. It was moving slowly to the N.N.W. and we were often overtaking it, and compelled to lie to again and again to allow it to pass ahead; the rain was constant and came down in torrents. One of the crew was blown from the main topsail yard while endeavouring to furl the sail and killed upon the deck. The numerous passengers, though justly alarmed at first, were satisfied when they found that the direction and limits of our fearful neighbour were understood and explained to them. Fortunately none of the horses were lost, the courage and docility of the Cape horse enabling him to undergo trials under which I am convinced no other horse could have existed. Previously to the cyclone we had been harassed by perpetual calms and heat, prolonging the voyage almost beyond endurance. The weather at Madras last week was evidently the consequence of the cyclone passing up the bay opposite this port, and I am afraid we shall yet hear of its ravages."

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24th, 9-1 A.M.—Mail Steamer from Australia signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th, 1-32 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, Service, 21st January, 1-20 P.M.; Private, 18th January, 10-40 P.M., *via* Russia, 22nd January, 6-10 P.M.

BOMBAY.

THE Commissioner of Police, says a native paper, intends to give to police peons some kind of cap, instead of the present yellow turban.

MAJOR-GENERAL FORSTER, C.B., having arrived at the presidency on duty, a salute of eleven guns was fired yesterday from the saluting battery.

MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, barrister, was, we observe from the list of passages engaged by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, to leave Marseilles for Bombay on Jan. 21.

A QUANTITY of clothing, kindly sent by gentlemen to the Strangers' Home, has just been distributed among the inmates, who desire to express their gratitude to the donors.

THE s. s. BUSHEER, Captain Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee:—Mr. W. S. Dergrand, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. de Silva, and thirty-one deck passengers.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, barrister-at-law, is to deliver a lecture in connection with the East India Association tomorrow afternoon, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

THE THEATRE.—In our yesterday's notice of the capital performance of "Black-eyed Susan" in the theatre, Mr. Richardson was mentioned as taking the part of "William." It should have been Mr. South.

THE s. s. LORD ELPHINSTONE will leave Bombay for Kurrachee to-day, carrying Major-General Foster, Brigadier-Major Theobald, and a few details. The Lord Elphinstone will convey the Hyderabad detachment of the 1-21st Fusiliers from Kurrachee direct to Beypore.

IN order to have a strong force when His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrives in Bombay, the Commissioner of Police has issued orders to the Superintendents of Police not to grant leave of absence to any member of the police force, until further orders.

ON Saturday several labourers were digging the foundation of a house in Calbadevi road, when suddenly a large heap of earth fell upon them, and three of them were buried underneath it, but they were soon taken out and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. They were not much injured.

THE ship Carisbroke Castle, which arrived off Saugor on the 17th instant, spoke the following vessels:—John R. Worcester, Willamo, Cormorant, Derwent, Clarence, Arabia, British Nation, Lowther, Ceara, Harrowty, Jane Porter, Apelles, Palawan, Louisa, and Redgauntlet.—*Englishman.*

MISS MARY CARPENTER is now in Nagpore, and is the guest of Doctor Brake. This lady will visit the Mission schools on Monday, the "Bishop's School" on Tuesday next; and we feel confident that these establishments will quite come up, if not surpass the most sanguine expectations our fair and philanthropic visitor may have formed of them. Miss Carpenter intends prolonging her stay in Nagpore till the first week in February.—*Central India Times*, Dec. 22.

THE INSOLVENCY OF NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABOY.—The adjourned hearing of the petition of Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy was fixed for yesterday morning before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs. On His Lordship taking his seat on the bench, however, the Advocate General, who appeared on behalf of the insolvent, said that in consequence of the death of a lady held in high repute and esteem by the Parsee community (Lady Awabaee), he had to apply that the hearing be adjourned. The counsel for the opposing creditors consented, and His Lordship adjourned the Court till Thursday first.

A MEETING of the Poona Municipal Commission will shortly be held to make arrangements for the public reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Deccan Herald*, June 24.

THE Club of Western India now numbers four hundred and eighty-two members: twenty-five new members having been elected since the last general meeting. The institution is in a most prosperous condition. The balance to its credit now stands at Rs.59,330. The management of the Club gives universal and unbounded satisfaction; and how could it be otherwise under its present honorary secretary?—*Ibid.*

WE hear that the Judge of Poona has dismissed the appeal made to the Session Court (by the plaintiff) in the case of Captain Kerr, V. C., *vs.* Sirdar Soobhanrao bin Luximonrao Wagholekur. The complainant in this case charged the accused with having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding relating to the notorious Khandeish Farming Company. We are informed that the Sirdar has applied for sanction to prosecute the complainant and his witnesses for perjury. If this be so, the beginning of the end is not yet reached in this case.—*Ibid.*

A DETACHMENT of the 1st "Royals" arrived at Jhansee from Neemuch on Wednesday the 19th instant; and Captain O'Connell's detachment arrived on Friday morning, the 21st idem. Captain E. F. Angelo, aide-de-camp to the late General Adams, who preceded these detachments of his regiment to Jhansee, and whose leave expires on the 1st February, has been appointed by Colonel Coles to do duty with Captain O'Connell's detachment until the arival of the head quarters of the regiment from Neemuch.—*Ibid.*

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE 7th and 19th Hussars will arrive in Bombay from the Bengal presidency *via* Deolalee on the 14th proximo, and leave Bombay for England on the following day by the troop-ship Jumna.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH FRIGATE.

THE Spanish war frigate Berenguila, of 2,400 tons, 20 guns, arrived in harbour yesterday from Europe. The Spanish possessions in the East are so little heard of that the arrival in Bombay harbour of a frigate of war bound for these possessions may be considered as quite an event. And the Berenguila possesses additional interest from the fact that she has come through the Suez Canal. She draws 21 feet, and Captain Alexandre Arias Salgado, of the Berenguila, reports having an excellent passage through the canal. This large frigate is manned by a crew of 300 men, with about 30 officers, and carries a hundred Spanish convicts to Manilla. She lay for some time at Suez, and also for a few days at Aden, and has now touched at Bombay for the purpose of coaling and replenishing her provision stores.

On her arrival the frigate fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and a return salute of the same number of guns was fired from the saluting battery.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 15th, 17th, 18th and 21st January.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st January.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 16th and 17th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 40	0 8
„ Calcutta	4 31	0 17

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.

Sattaluthany Saite, from Avanashy Belgaum.

Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.

Nursoo, Sudder Bazzar, from Nagpore.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 22nd January, 1870.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		44,75,247
Deposits at Head Office		2,90,09,192
Deposits at Branches		15,76,022
Bank Post Bills outstanding		20,44,665
Reserve		2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits		6,85,808
		Rs. 4,41,42,970
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		30,11,046
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		10,08,049
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		23,15,783
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		71,77,934
Dead Stock	4,69,948	
Less written off	20,000	
		4,49,948
Stamps		7,774
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		11,62,473
Overdrafts		20,180
Government Reserve, Cash		4,75,947
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		2,03,29,358
Do. do. at Branches		64,60,530
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		14,33,528
		Rs. 4,41,42,970

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE EAST INDIA BANK LIQUIDATORS.

Yesterday was the day previously fixed for by Mr. Justice Westropp for the hearing of the two petitions, one by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the other by Mr. Lulloobhoy Ghellabhoy, that the present liquidators of the East India Bank, Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, should be removed from the liquidation of that bank. As on the previous occasion, the Acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Latham appeared for Mr. Nusserwanjee; Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Green for Mr. Lulloobhoy; whilst Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch opposed on behalf of the liquidators. The postponement had been made in order that notice should be given to Mr. Nansee Dewjee, the vendee, to whom a sale which had not been sanctioned had been made, and Messrs. Macpherson and Starling now appeared for Mr. Nansee. On the matter being called yesterday before Mr. Justice Westropp, the Advocate General said that this matter was being arranged, and he was instructed to apply that it should stand over for a week. His Lordship said he should be very glad if any arrangement were made. All the counsel in the case agreed to the adjournment, and the matter was accordingly allowed to stand over till Monday next.

THE FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Fort Police Court on Friday last, Syed Abdoola Mahomed was again brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee, on a charge of fabricating false evidence with the intention of causing one Mahomed Bux to be convicted of an offence punishable with transportation for life by Act 45 of 1860, and with giving false information to a public servant with the intention of causing such public servant to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of the said Mahomed Bux on the 24th December 1869; and Mookhdoom Bux Currim Bux with aiding the commission of the aforesaid offences.

Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, for the first accused.

Mahomed Bux said—I am a goldsmith and live in a shop in Moosafferkhana of Esmail Sett, near Bhendy Bazaar. I first came to live there six or seven months ago, having then come to Bombay from my native village Ambaita, near Saharanpoora. My wife accompanied me, and lived with me in the Moosafferkhana. Her name is Mooneerim. The manager of the Moosaferkhana is one Abdool Currim. About two and a half months after my arrival in Bombay, I became acquainted with prisoner No. 1, Syed Abdoola. He then came to my shop for the first time with a broken finger-ring, and asked me to mend it. I did so. Afterwards he had many finger-rings made by me. My wife sewed his clothes, and occasionally went to his house to do so. In this way he became very intimate with us. We then proposed that I should change my quarter, and he procured for me a place in Nagpada, where I and my wife went and lived. This place consisted of two rooms, one on the ground floor and the other upstairs. Here the prisoner proposed that I should give up my wife. I remonstrated with him, and he threatened me. In consequence of this I went back to my original place in Moosaferkhana. On the following day prisoner called on me at the Moosaferkhana and asked me why I had left my place in Nagpada. I told him I had done so because it would not suit me, and at the same time warned him not to call at my place. He abused me and told me that he would get me into such a trouble that I should not forget it the rest of my life. He then left. Next day four persons came to my house to beat me. I had never seen them before. They beat me very severely. My wife went for the police, and fetched a policeman. One of the men was secured at Nagpada, and the other at Moosaferkhana. They were tried in the Girgaum Police Court and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks each, and were bound over to keep the peace. When giving my evidence in that case, I duly referred to the prisoner Syed Abdoola. I have long known prisoner Mookhdoom Bux, both of us being natives of the same part of India. We had also been living in the Moosaferkhana. He came to live there some time after I did. He lived there for about a month, and then went to live somewhere else. I had not seen much of him before I had been assaulted by the four men, but subsequent to that he frequently called on me and apparently became a great friend of mine. He made purchases for me in the bazaar, myself being afraid to venture out. On Friday the 24th ult., Mookhdoom Bux came to my place at about lamp-light time. He brought with him the box and some rice, produced before the Court. He said, "I am going to fetch some ghee and sugar; I shall come back, cook the rice, eat it, and then take away the box." I had never before seen the box. I asked Mookhdoom Bux where he had brought the box from. He said he had bought it for twelve annas to keep clothes in. When he brought the box it was secured with a padlock. There were some of my clothes lying on the ground. Mookhdoom Bux made them into a bundle and suspended it on a nail in the wall. I had not asked him to do this. He then went away. Meanwhile, my wife returned. She had been out begging. She made certain enquiries about the box, and I gave her certain information. She went and and got some curry, and we then took our supper and went to bed, leaving the inner door of my shop open, but closing the outer door. One can enter my room without passing through the outer door. I had left the door of my room open for Mookhdoom Bux, who had asked me to wait for him. He, however, did not return at all. At about 8 o'clock the same evening, the police came, one of them being a European; Soobedar Abdool Ali was with him. They came in by the door which I had left open for Mookhdoom Bux. As soon as they entered my room I got frightened and started up, believing they had come to beat me. I ran into the Moosaferkhana, crying out, "I am struck, I am struck." People said they were police officers and that I need not be alarmed. I then returned into my room. The police-officers then stated that I was charged with forging notes. I denied all knowledge of the matter. They then asked me for the key of the box. I denied having it. They made a search in the room and found a key in the aforesaid bundle of clothes. They tried the key and with it unlocked the box. After the box had been opened the two china cups and saucers were found in it. The police officers insisted upon my opening some secret drawer which they said was in the box. I said I did not know how to do it. They then told me to break the box open. There were then present—the three persons who are now in court, and who call themselves Abdool Kureem Kureem Bux, Fukeer Bux, and Mahomed Jaffer. Meanwhile the police officers sent away Abdool Kurreem to find prisoner Mookhdoom Bux. I proceeded to break open the box, and first attempted to break it inside, but I did not succeed. I then tried to break it outside. In fact I tried it in all directions. At last a piece of plank came off, the same now shown to me. A drawer was then found in the lower portions of the box, the same now show not me. The articles now shown (unfinished currency notes, pieces of paper, types, &c.) were then found in the drawer. The police officers took me and the aforesaid articles to the Oomercarry chowkey. My wife accompanied me, being disinclined to live by herself in the Moosaferkhana. On the following Monday morning I was taken to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who made enquiries and told me that I was discharged; and Syud Abdoola and MookhdoomBux, who were then present, were made prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith—When prisoner Syud Abdoola told me to give up my wife he stated no reason whatever. I could not understand what his reason was. I applied at the Girgaum Police Court for a summons against Syud Abdoola for having instigated the four men to assault me, but I was not granted one. I know the three Mahomedans who were present in my room when I proceeded to break open the box, but I do not know their names. They live in the Moosaferkhana and I know them well. One of them was present at the Deputy Commissioner's office on Monday morning, namely, Abdool Kureem Kureem Bux. I have never had a quarrel with the prisoner Mookhdoom Bux.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the prisoners were committed to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE THIBETANS.

Chousam G'ohain, who was sent last year from Debrooghur to communicate with the French missionaries in Thibet, though he failed in his endeavours to penetrate into that country, has brought back much useful information about the frontier and the nature of the trade carried on in those parts. It appears there is a large mart about seven days' journey above Rochma, where tea in bricks and balls is sold to the Thibetans, who come from Lhassa in order to procure it. This tea finds its way to the mart (Serongha) from the western provinces of China. The condition of the frontier villagers is said to be miserably poor. Nevertheless they treated their visitor in the most friendly manner, to the extent even of supplying him secretly with provisions in contravention of express official orders. The tea from Assam which the Gohain had taken with him was greatly admired by the Thibetans, being greatly preferred to that obtained from China. An attempt is at present being made by Captain Gregory, the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, to induce the Thibetan Mishmees to attend the fair at Suddya in February next. If it should prove successful, the ensuing Suddya fair will probably be the beginning of a brisk trade in tea between Assam and Thibet. But we must wait for the result of Mr. Cooper's present enterprise, if haply he should succeed in it, for an accurate knowledge of the trade wants and capabilities, as well as of the trade routes of that part of our frontier.—*Pioneer.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—24th January.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Liquor License.—Shapoorjee Burjorjee, a liquor seller, was charged with selling less quantity than a dozen quart bottles between sunset and sunrise, contrary to the second condition of his license. The defendant was adjudged guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

PUBLIC WORKS REDUCTIONS IN MADRAS.

The following resolution has been passed by the Madras Government relative to an enquiry by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, as to the necessity of carrying on imperial new works, under the present reduced grants:—

'As it is probable that demands amounting to more than four and a quarter lakhs of rupees, for which no specific assignments have yet been made will have to be met from the ordinary imperial grant for the current official year, it becomes the duty of the Governor in Council to determine the means by which the necessary adjustments can be effected within the actual available funds on the 1st January 1870. At this late season of the year, it is difficult, if not impracticable, to determine at once the specific allotments which should be reduced in order to make up the amount required, but as it is of the utmost importance that no time should be lost in making known, in general terms, the decision at which the Government have arrived, the Governor in Council resolves to direct that it be intimated to all Superintending Engineers that, immediately on the receipt of these proceedings, operations on all imperial new works other than "Agricultural—Extraordinary" should be at once suspended, and that Range Officers be warned that further outlay on new works classed under "Military," "Agricultural—Ordinary," "Communications," and "Miscellaneous Public Improvement," must, on no account, be incurred during the remaining three months of the year, without special and distinct authority from Government.

'2. With respect to new works classed under "Agricultural—Extraordinary," Superintending Engineers will be specially careful to see that the grant for each work and for each district is not exceeded, and that, in cases in which excesses have already occurred, immediate measures be taken for adjusting the outlay above, or without grants by transfers from other works under the same head of service. These instructions will be regarded as applicable to the allotments for "Repairs" and "Tools and Plant," respectively.

'3. It is the particular desire of Government that the Public Works Accounts for the year 1869-70 should be closed without any excesses over the main division of the modified imperial budget grant, and the Governor in Council looks with confidence for the cordial co-operation of the Superintending Engineers to ensure the attainment of this very desirable result by their giving immediate and full effect to the orders now issued for their guidance.'

THE INDIAN VAGRANCY ACT.

Yesterday (17th) at the Town Police Court, Madras, a European named John McCarthy appeared before Mr. Campbell, and stating that he had applied for admission into the Vagrants' Home at Royapooram, and had been refused admission; said that he did not know what to do for subsistence. He was willing to work, but could not get any employment, and if he attempted to beg, he was liable to be taken up under the Vagrancy Act. He therefore applied to the Magistrate for assistance. The applicant in this case was a discharged soldier. He had been an inmate of the Vagrants' Home a few months ago, and as he had hopes of obtaining employment in the police at Ceylon, his passage to that place was paid out of the funds of the institution. He failed in getting a post, and as the law regarding vagrants is severe in Ceylon, he left the island and returned to Madras by a dhony. He applied for admission into the Strangers' Home at Royapooram but was refused it, on the ground that he had been there before and that his passage out of Madras had been paid by the funds of the institution. Mr. Campbell, after looking through the Vagrancy Act, said that he did not see how he could assist the applicant. There were sections in the act which could enable a Magistrate to assist a man placed in a position such as that in which the applicant was, but those sections were not in operation. Only some of the sections of the act had as yet come into operation, and his Worship, though he felt that the case of the applicant was a hard one, could not see how he could assist him. All Mr. Campbell could do was to send the applicant to the Strangers' Home, with a request that he might be kept there for a day till his Worship should consult with his colleague, Mr. Clarke, and determine what should be done in the present case. The Indian Vagrancy Act contains thirty-four sections, and of these the 3rd, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 30th, and 32nd came into operation as soon as the act became the law of the land, and sections 25, 26 and 31 came into operation on the 1st January 1870. The remaining nineteen sections are to come in force on such day or respective days as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Government of Madras are about to present to Mr. Pritchard, their solicitor, an honorarium of Rs. 3,000 in recognition of his services in connection with the settlement of Prince Azim Jah's debts.

The Government of India has sanctioned an additional outlay of Rs. 7,828 for the re-survey of the Chittagong coast, on the understanding that the local Government will recover what contribution it can from the port of Chittagong.

The 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, left Fort William en route for Julpigoree on the 13th instant. Previous to its departure, Brigadier-General Buchanan published a highly complimentary order on the behaviour and discipline of the corps during its tour of service under his command.

The Fifty-Five Years' Order.—Government have ruled that this order shall be made applicable to all apothecaries, assistant apothecaries, and hospital assistants, with effect from the 1st January 1872—*Madras Athenæum.*—It was apprehended by some of the chaplains belonging to the Madras Presidency that they would be called upon to retire under the fifty-five years' order. It has however, we learn, been definitely settled that chaplains are not to be touched by the order.—*Madras Times.*

The Chief Justice, with Justices Norman and Phear, heard on January 18th the application of Mr. M. T. Pearson to be re-admitted as an attorney on the rolls of the Court, but refused to grant it. It may be remembered that Mr. Pearson was struck off the rolls in June 1869, for writing an improper letter to an insolvent client, inducing him to sell a house, by threatening that if he refused to sell it, an application would be made to remove his petition of insolvency from the file. The Chief Justice in giving judgment seemed to think that the application was premature, as the cases quoted from the English reports showed that some years had elapsed before attornies, who had been struck off for misconduct, had been readmitted.—*Englishman.*

The Retrenchment Mania.—We understand that the stringent order of the Government of India calling upon heads of departments in this presidency to make reductions in their respective office establishments, in order to meet the deficit, has not been so cordially responded to by the civil departments as was expected in Calcutta. At the office of the Adjutant-General a reduction of 50 rupees has been made. The saving effected is from the salaries of two posts vacated by junior clerks, which offices have not been filled up. The Adjutant-General in his report to Government states that he could not think of making further reductions, as it would impede the working of his office and prove detrimental to the state.—*Madras Mail*, Jan. 18.

We read in the Ceylon papers that an accident occurred to General Renny the other day which might have proved very serious. The garrison was out for the usual Thursday morning parade on Galle Face, and the General was practising the troops in marching past in review order, having an eye to the coming review in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. He took his place at the head of the column, but the moment he drew his sword, his horse took fright, started off at a gallop, and the gallant general, throwing away (not the *scabbard*) but the sword, was obliged to sit well back and saw the brute's mouth for some distance ere he could pull him up. He returned presently, however, to his command, and tried the experiment again, but the effect upon his charger's nerves was as potent, only this time he reared up and fell backwards on his rider, fortunately giving a little twist as he fell, or the result would have been still more disastrous; as it is, General Renny's leg has been badly pressed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 31st DECEMBER.

The P. & O. s. s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning with the English mail of the 31st ultimo. The Golconda left Suez at 8 p.m. on the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 15th, and sailed thence for Bombay at 0-40 a.m. on the 16th. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Dr Bazanjee.
From Marseilles—Colonel Olpherts, Captain Reeves, Captain Fisher, Captain Maclean, Lieutenant and Mrs Shipwith, Rev. Mr and Mrs Shoolbred, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mrs F. Hore, Mrs Maclean, Mrs Harrison, Mrs Robb and ayah, Messrs Cooper, Dudley, Woodroffe, McMichael, Scott, and Adam.
From Suez—Mr Arbuthnot.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO JAN. 1.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[Through our own Agent.]

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 1.)

The long-expected change of Ministry in France has at length occurred. The verification of the elections ended on Monday, and on Tuesday morning the following letter from the Emperor to M. Emile Ollivier appeared in the *Official Journal*:—"Sir,—Ministers having given me their resignation, I address myself with confidence to your patriotism, in order to request you will designate the persons who can, in conjunction with yourself, form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative Body, and resolved to carry out in the letter as well as in the spirit the Senatus-Consultum of the 8th September. I rely upon the devotion of the Legislative Body to the great interests of the country, as well as upon yours, to aid me in the task I have undertaken to bring into regular working a constitutional system." The wording of the letter shows that the Emperor has decided not to go beyond the "letter of his last reform, which only conceded the concurrent responsibility of Ministers to the Chamber as well as himself, and the new Ministry is full of his personal adherents. M. de la Gueroniere, editor of *La France*, Minister to Brussels, and humble servant of the Tuileries, takes the Foreign Office, General Lebœuf remains Minister at War, M. Magne is still Minister of Finance, M. Bourbeau, friend of the Empress, and of the Church, takes Public Instruction, and M. Parieu, economist and free-trader, is selected to defend the Treaty. He may have the Ministry of Commerce, but at present it is attributed to M. Clement Duvernois, chief among the Emperor's personal friends. With M. Ollivier, supplest of capacities, to head it, what could Cæsar wish better than a Ministry like this?

There is very little news of the Roman Council, and what little there is appears to be false news varying from day to day. All the Protestant correspondents, however, are losing heart. The submission of Cardinal Schwarzenberg to the Pope's will is mentioned by our own correspondent as a very ominous feature, and some of the gentlemen who are residing at Rome to write letters full of guesses think that the dogma will be defined "by acclamation" in the public sitting of the Epiphany, *i. e.*, next Thursday. Of this, however, as far as we can learn, there is positively no possibility at all. The most Ultramontane prelates have expressed the view that for the dogma to be defined without full discussion would be a great calamity, and for discussion between this and the Teast of Epiphany there is absolutely no time. That it will be defined seems pretty certain. The Vatican asserts that the Bishop of Poitiers (Ultramontane) was chosen on the commission or rather "deputation" on matters of dogma by 700 votes, or nearly unanimously,—the total votes having never exceeded 720, we believe,—and the *Times'* correspondent says that the Bishop of Saragossa (also Ultramontane of the highest type) was chosen by 590 votes out of 720. Every one of the 24 bishops of the "Deputation on matters of dogma" is "conspicuous for devotion to the Chair of Peter," says our contemporary the *Vatican.* Of course that is an augury of the coming event.

The *Tablet* has explained very clearly the order of procedure in the Council, which is little understood in England. Schemata, or decrees on Rationalism, Pantheism, and the other doctrinal subjects to be submitted to it by the Pope, have been prepared by casuists and theologians, and are distributed to the Fathers, together with elaborate treatises or reports, before any debate,—and to none of these decrees the Pope has as yet given any sort of sanction. These reports and decrees are then considered by the Fathers in General Congregation,—i.e., not at an open sitting. Any father can speak who sends in his name, but only in the order of his dignity and rank. Short-hand notes of the speeches are taken, and these are submitted to the "Deputation" or (Committee) of 24 on dogma, for discussion in committee. The Deputation or Committee then reports to another General Congregation, which report is printed and distributed to the Congregation. The subject is then discussed for the second time in a General Congregation (not publicly); then the voting of the Fathers takes place in General Congregation; and finally, the solemn (public) session, in which the result is reported.

The very voluminous correspondence in which Mr. Fish has reopened the subject of the Alabama claims appeared in Monday's papers, as well as Lord Clarendon's able criticisms. Neither the general complaint of Mr. Fish, nor Lord Clarendon's reply, is completely satisfactory; the former is, as we have elsewhere shown, fanciful, susceptible, a matter of feeling; the latter, on the other hand, is even too sharp and critical. We should like to see less disposition in the English Government to stick by Lord Russell's old and very indefensible assertion that we will not be responsible for the escape of the Alabama. If diplomatists would only place themselves occasionally in the position of their antagonists and also not deem it a sin to let it be seen that they have done so, we might have shorter quarrels and heartier reconciliations. Mr. Fish is just a little weak and dismal. Lord Clarendon is just a little contemptuous and hard. As we should unquestionably have treated America as utterly in the wrong had our positions been reversed, it would be better to suppress the sarcastic vein.

At last, Liberal Churchmen, and all Churchmen, if they could but see it, have got a bishop to be proud of,—a man who is as much better a Christian than ordinary English Christians as he is a much abler man than ordinary English men. Dr. Temple was met on Thursday morning by an address from the rural dean of Christianity and the clergy of the deanery (several of whom had opposed his election to the bishopric) with an address of respectful congratulation, and Dr. Temple's reply was almost unique in its magnanimity and hearty goodwill. "I have always felt from the beginning," he said, "that those who differed from me and who thought it their duty to express that difference, doing all that in them lay to oppose both my election and my consecration, were actuated by nothing but a sense of duty and a desire to fulfil God's will, as far as their conscience showed it to them. I felt quite sure that all your opposition to me was really honest, really kind, and from a desire to serve our Lord. And as I feel in myself that I have no other wish on earth than to serve that Lord to the best of my ability, so I have always felt certain that there was a tie between us very much stronger than anything which could keep us apart. I felt that your conscientiousness must be more to me than any difference of opinion could possibly be." This frank, generous, and masculine language has already gone far to reconcile many of the disaffected clergy; and if Dr. Temple's life be prolonged, we shall be much mistaken if all England does not soon feel what it is to get a man with a thoroughly masculine faith and no petty susceptibilities upon the Bench,—a man who never thinks at all of his own position, but only of what Christ commands him to make of it.

The enthronement of the Bishop (Dr. Temple) in Exeter Cathedral took place on Wednesday last, when Dr. Temple preached a sermon which we might fairly describe by saying that it dwelt with great force and vividness on the only articles of belief to which the present editors have ever seen their way clearly amidst the great confusion of theological tongues. He spoke of two spheres of revelation, as one natural and the other spiritual,—the revelation of scientific laws through the intellect, and the revelation of spiritual truth through the conscience. On this occasion, he put aside the natural, to dwell solely on the spiritual revelation. He insisted that the most striking proof that man is made in the image of God, is to be found in the conscience which enables us to discriminate absolutely between right and wrong, and that with a certainty which we know to be independent of place or time, and to be as applicable to us if we were at the other end of a universe of which we know so little, as here. He maintained the consistency of this doctrine with the gradual education of the conscience through the promise that those who obey what light they have shall have a fuller revelation. He regarded the conscience, however, as only the gateway of the spirit, the channel of communication with the highest; and in the Bible we find a new revelation founded on conscience, but rising infinitely above mere morality, speaking of God, and filling us with an irresistible impression of real contact with him. What the Bible is to the conscience, that part of it which reveals Christ is to the Bible. "He first taught us what is really meant by self-surrender of the will and of the soul,—He first taught us what is meant by true humility,—He, who being in the form of God, took upon Him the form of a servant, and was made in our likeness in order that he might set forth this truth to us." In the most touching and simple terms, Dr. Temple dwelt on the power of our Lord's passion as the one spiritual spell which has power to transform life, and finished by declaring that to it he looked to make the Church one "in spite of everything that may tend to tear us apart." It was a singularly simple, noble, and impressive confession of faith by one with more than ordinary intensity of faith.

Another confession of faith, certainly not less noble, for its sincerity is tested by the sacrifice of position and professional prospects, was made last week by the late public orator of Cambridge, Mr. W. G. Clark, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, an editor of Shakespeare, and of high literary ability. Mr. Clark writes to the Bishop of Ely to say that he wishes to relinquish the position of a clergyman and resume that of a layman, on the ground that he has ceased "to believe all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament' in the natural sense of those words. Any law, unwritten or written, which stops his mouth in explaining such a belief or want of belief he protests against as iniquitous and immoral, because it conflicts with the natural right and bounden duty of every man "all his life long to search for and proclaim the truth.' We wish there were more men than there are,—more of Mr. Clark's own calibre,—who would refuse to accept as a mere form so many words as the Church of England puts into the mouth of her clergy. Mr. Clark believes, as we do, that the Scriptures contain plenty of errors scientific, historical, and moral, and for one who believes this,—and almost all our clergy believe it as regards scientific and historical errors,—to say he "believes all the canonical Scriptures" is a deceptive form. The formulas of the Church dreadfully want simplifying. And we doubt if they will get it till there are more men as scrupulous as Mr. Clark, who will decline to cloak the faith of one generation under the words of another and very different generation. That Mr. Clark is no mere sceptic, a fine sermon recently published on the love of God sufficiently proves.

The Government have been compelled to remove Mr. Madden, of Hilton Park, Clones, from the Commission of the Peace. He had been appointed High Sheriff of his county, Leitrim, but refused to serve, alleging that the present administration had conducted the affairs of his unhappy country in "such a way that in less than a year we have been reduced from a state of comparative prosperity to a condition when law, order, and security, for either life or property, may be said to have practically ceased to exist, and the very fabric of society itself seems threatened with dissolution; when no man can tell whether he will be allowed to reap the fruits of his own industry, or enjoy the property which his own money has purchased on the security of titles granted under the guarantee of the State." He also declares that Protestant landlords are held up by Government to hatred as oppressors of the poor and exterminators of the people. The Chief Secretary replies to this letter by another, and very harsh one, telling Mr. Madden that his language is a "studied insult" to the Queen's Government, and depriving him of his Deputy-Lieutenancy, while the Lord Chancellor removes him from the Commission of the Peace. Party feeling is, we suppose, a disqualification for the Bench, but Tory members will next Session say nearly as much.

We are strongly inclined to suspect, from the way in which Prim is getting local power into the hands of soldiers, from S. Castelar's speech, from the sudden recall of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris to Madrid, and from the sort of expectancy said to be visible in Spain, that the interregnum in Spain is about to be terminated by a *coup d'état.* In whose favour it is to be made is uncertain, but we have endeavoured elsewhere to show that the probabilities are in favour of Prim himself. He doubted about that course some time ago, but since then he has been for months the unquestioned Dictator of Spain, a position which has developed his self-condidence. Note, nevertheless, the curious transaction in Portugal, where the old Duke de Saldanha, who is suspected of Spanish proclivities and avows warm Spanish friendships, has turned out the Ministry and made himself Premier by pressure exercised through the army.

The Russian Government is making a very important experiment. The Oxus now flows into the Sea of Aral. It once flowed into the Caspian, its old bed being still visible enough to be a feature in maps. If it could be brought back, the Russians would have an unbroken and impregnable water communication from the Baltic to the heart of Khiva, and with further improvements to Balkh, would, in fact, be able to ship stores at Cronstadt for Central Asia, and send them without land carriage. The addition to their power would be enormous; for instance, they could send 10,000 riflemen almost to Afghanistan by water, and without any sound audible to the West,—and their engineers think it can be secured. An energetic officer, with 1,800 men, is already on the south bank of the Caspian, the natives are reported "friendly," that is, we suppose, quiet, and the Russian Government has the means through its penal regiments of employing forced labour on a great scale. We shall hear a great deal more of this engineering enterprise.

No less than three accidents of unusual horror have been reported this week. The first was a fire in Sandwich Street, Burton Crescent, on Christmas Day, in which a deaf woman and five children were burnt alive. The fire, which appears to have been the result of ordinary carelessness in leaving a grate unwatched, rushed up so rapidly, that although the engines and escapes arrived in a few minutes, the poor woman, who had just been confined, and her children were all stifled. They were, however, unwarned, the landlord, Mr. Winnett, having been intent on saving his furniture and a pudding, and having, according to some witnesses, said they had escaped. The jury passed a direct censure upon his selfishness. The second case occurred at Bristol, where fourteen persons, mostly young lads and girls, were trampled to death on Boxing-Night, in a rush to enter the pit door of the theatre, to see the new pantomime. Two policemen who attempted to keep the crowd back were attacked by the roughs and nearly trampled to death themselves, and the crowd sprang over the bodies, apparently without a thought of human life. The pantomime proceeded, apparently at the suggestion of the police, who feared another panic, but there seems to have been few inquiries from the rear ranks of the crowd. The third accident is as yet only reported by telegraph. It occurred in Limerick, where a furious gale on Thursday blew down a chimney, which fell through four floors of the house below, burying sixteen inmates. Other houses would appear to have been blown down, but the details are indistinct.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in the United States reports that the agriculture of the South is rapidly reviving. The cotton produced in 1868 reached 2,380,000 bales, and that of next year is expected to reach 2,700,000 bales, of which 40 per cent. at least will be manufactured within the Union. Eighty-six mills are already at work in the South alone, all earning large dividends. The "sugar interest is rapidly attaining its former proportions," and fruit culture acquiring a prominence it never before enjoyed, vineyards of hundreds and orchards of thousands of acres having been planted, besides great orange groves. In the summary of the report, which we have seen nothing is said about tobacco, but there seems no diminution in the supply, and the agriculture of the South may be considered almost renewed.

The Secretary of the American Navy curiously confirms the view which we recently put forward about the condition of our own. We said that despite all the talk in Parliament we had now no reason to fear America or any other maritime power, and were accused of talking buncombe. The American Secretary now declares that our war-vessels are models of strength and swiftness; that we have 191 of them to 43 American, besides the flying squadron; and that "the first sign of a foreign war would send the American Navy hurrying ignominiously to their own shores." All that does not make an American war less formidable, for forty millions of energetic men, situated as they are, can improvise anything; but it does show that for the present we are well prepared to cope with the most formidable of maritime powers. To hear some people talk, an American war would not only be the greatest calamity to the world—which is quite true—but the signal for the extinction of Great Britain.

Dr. Trower has published a letter entirely repudiating the statement, which first appeared in the *Guardian*, that he had, through his proctors, required Dr. Temple to prove that he was born in wedlock. He did nothing of the kind. Of course, that statement entirely exonerates Dr. Trower; but the report was very distinct and detailed, and the *Guardian* promises inquiry. Dr. Trower also denies that he intends to continue the opposition to Dr. Temple, though he trust Convocation will know how to uphold its dignity. So do we. That body has only to acknowledge that condemnation without hearing is unjust, and formally annul its own proceedings.

Lord St. Leonards publishes a letter in the *Times* stating that he and his family are the victims of constant annoyance from some person who sends orders in his name to different tradesmen. In one instance, his name was forged by tracing to an order directing Mr. Emmanuel to make seven lockets ornamented with diamonds, which his Lordship wished to present to his seven daughters. The lockets were to cost £30 each, and to be sent to some place to be afterwards fixed. It is doubtful, however, if the forger intended theft, for another order by telegraph directed a sculptor to re-marble a neighbouring tomb, an order which could bring no advantage to him who uttered it. The probability seems to be that some educated person—he uses Athenæum Club paper—is from vindictiveness carrying out a plan of annoying Lord St. Leonards. If such attempts were frequent we should have to modify our laws, for life might, with the complicated arrangements of our civilization, easily be made unbearable.

Colonel Boxer, the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, has resigned; in consequence, it is said, of certain questions addressed to him by Mr. Cardwell. Colonel Boxer is an inventor of great skill and ingenuity, and has discovered modes of lubricating breech-loading cannon and of attaching wood bottoms to shell, besides inventing new fuzes, breech-loading ammunition and shrapnell shell for rifled ordnance, all things of value. He accordingly asked for a grant from Government in recognition of his services, but Sir J. Pakington, on 4th January, 1868, replied that Colonel Boxer must "look for reward from his royalties or other remuneration from private manufacturers." Colonel Boxer very naturally understood this as a permission to engage in private contracts, and on Mr. Cardwell's questioning him as to these contracts, refused to reply about affairs which Sir J. Pakington's letter had made private. His resignation accordingly became imperative. It is clear that Sir J. Pakington was wrong, that no officer of Government can be permitted to share in patents which Government may require, still less an officer in Colonel Boxer's position. He is, however, personally quite covered by his superior's permission, which amounted to something very like a grant of a special privilege,—a privilege, however, which Mr. Cardwell was clearly at liberty to withdraw, and therefore to inquire about.

A well-informed writer, who describes the Gold Panic in New York for *Fraser's Magazine*, adds a little to our knowledge of that transaction. It appears that the Ring made money after all, the writer alleging that they kept their good bargains but repudiated their bad ones, but the greatest winner was "Commodore" Vanderbilt, whom they had attacked. The old speculator owned three railways, and during the panic their stocks were sacrificed at almost any loss. He bought all that were offered at low prices, and all the discredited shares in three other railways besides. When the panic cleared way and reaction set in, Vanderbilt's stocks became "wildly buoyant," one in particular rising 14 per cent. in a single night. The old man cleared an enormous fortune, and acquired the mastery of three other railways, now owning "six long, valuable, and prosperous lines of railroad." In other words, he personally owns so many shares that he can appoint the directors of those lines, and dictate the policy without consulting anyone.

Tropmann, the butcher of the Kinck family has been tried and found guilty, strange to say without extenuating circumstances, and condemned to death. When we express surprise that "extenuating circumstances" were not found, we do not mean that there were any to find, but that the French people appear to be so bent on abolishing capital punishment, that we expected a French jury to find extenuating circumstances precisely where there are absolutely none, in order to mark that the mere liability to capital punishment is held to be itself an extenuating circumstance. We confess it is a relief to our imagination that Tropmann is to be expunged from this life. He is not a man, and the form of man which he bears is an insult to the race. Nothing occurred on the trial to diminish even in the least degree the enormity of his cold-blooded cruelty. It said that he boasts of the power to commit suicide at any moment, even in the presence of his gaolers, and so to escape the guillotine.

The will of the late Marquis of Westminster has been published, and is a complete refutation of the stories which have for some time been going about. The new Marquis, of course, gets most of his father's estates—the London properties, Cheshire, and Welsh properties—that goes without talking; but the second son is not left with "a pittance," unless, indeed, we interpret the word by an unfair comparison. He gets the Dorsetshire estates, whatever they are, and the whole residue, including we know not what of land, and the larger part of £800,000, under which the personalty is sworn. It is true, the Marchioness has a life-interest in it all; but that has nothing to do with the general argument, which is, that it is unfair to strip a second son. It is unfair, after his mother's death. If there be such a thing as a natural heir, surely the wife goes before, not after, the children. She always does in Prussia, and would in England, but that we practically attach certain *duties* to the heir, and therefore make it needful that he should have certain property. A reversionary interest in a million or so would quite content most men.

The Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Prince Lee) is dead, and Mr. Gladstone has another vacancy to fill up. We suppose it is due by rights to the Evangelical party, if only they had any eminent men at all. But whoever it is, we hope he will be a man of real mark. The only tenable theory for the English episcopate is to take the most powerful men of all parties with as much theological impartiality as possible. There is tepidity enough on the Bench already.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

Owing to the reductions which are to be made in the army next year, recruiting will, for the present, be to a great extent stopped, and the regiments proceeding on foreign service, as far as possible, augmented by means of the transfer of men from corps whose strength may be above the home establishment.

Captain C. Parsons, 3rd Buffs, brigade-major, and Captain G. B. Morgan, town major, sailed for Gibraltar on Wednesday in H.M.S. Simoom.

Colonel P. B. Roe, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, has been gazetted to the appointment of Adjutant General of the Madras Army, vacant by the death of Colonel E. J. Robertson, 21st Fusiliers.

Pending the alterations which will probably be carried into effect this year in the constitution of the staff of the reserve forces, no more staff officers of pensioners will be appointed.

The officers who are to be employed in the Department of Control have received orders from the Horse Guards to report themselves to-day at the War Office.

We stated a few weeks since that it was currently reported that the grant for the maintenance of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, would not be included in next year's estimates. We are informed upon good authority that the rumour is perfectly true, and that Chelsea, as well as Kilmainham, will not be kept up after March next.

Rumour has it that the Cavalry Depot will be reduced next year, but we understand that there is no truth in the report. We are informed that the only reduction in connection with the depôt at Canterbury will be the abolition of the post of Assistant-Commandant, whose services, it is urged, might well be spared.

Captain Lord Lascelles, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has caused a circular to be addressed to all candidates for commissions by purchase in the West India Regiments and other colonial corps, who happen to be above the regulation age for commissions in Line and cavalry regiments, informing them that owing to reductions which are about to take place in the army, he has been obliged to strike their names from his list.

It is to be hoped that the supplement to the Warrant for the formation of the Control Department, which relates to the officers of the Military Train, will be liberally interpreted. The officers of this corps have been for two years held in a state of uncertainty and expectation. The terms now offered to them on the practical disbandment of their regiment are such as may be made either fair or niggardly, according to the view taken at the War Office. We shall watch with much interest what that view will be.

It is rumoured that no general officer will be appointed as successor to Major-General Hamilton in the command of the Brigade of Guards, but that the command of the brigade will be incorporated with the other duties of a general officer, who will be appointed to command all troops stationed within a new military district, which is to be termed the Metropolitan District.

Captain J. W. Hozier, Scots Greys, has been appointed as extra aide-de-camp to Lord Straithnairn, commanding the forces in Ireland.

No examinations for direct commissions are to be held until further notice, owing to the large number of candidates who have passed their examination and are waiting for direct commissions, compared with the small number of vacancies which can be filled up. The cases of those candidates will be specially considered who in ordinary course would have been examined upon the next occasion, and who, owing to the postponement of the examination, will have exceeded the limit of age laid down by the regulations.

The Aldershot local papers contain a long account of a dispute which has arisen between the inhabitants of the town and the authorities of the camp relative to the sanitary arrangements of the locality. It appears that, at a great cost to the country, the Government, a few years since, adopted the system of sewage, but not before they had been induced to believe that the method was feasible and likely to be productive of much good, both in a sanitary and agricultural point of view; the town, with the aid of a large grant from the Government, also resorted to the same popular expedient. Obnoxious emanations still prevailing, the question arises to which source are these odours to be attributed. Evidence has been given on both sides before a committee appointed to consider the subject, and, from all accounts, it appears that the matter is likely to assume a rather serious aspect.

We understand that an influential member of the Liberal party will call the attention of the House of Commons early next session to the mode in which stores for India are contracted for. It is stated that goods are ordered not from the manufacturers direct, but through certain favoured agents at enhanced prices. This is not only unjust to the country, but most unfair to the manufacturers, who in some cases are compelled to give credit to agents whose solvency is doubtful.

In the third and last part of Dr. Hermann Meynart's "Neues Militær-Conversations Lexicon," which has just appeared at Vienna, may be found an Austrian view of the various mitrailleuses which have appeared up to the present day. This modern weapon has received in German the characteristic name of Kugels pritze or ball squirt. The Austrians appear to prefer the French Montigny to any other system as yet known.

NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

Admiral Sir Watkin Owen Pell died on Wednesday at Greenwich, in his 83rd year. Sir Watkin was a distinguished officer, and lost his left leg when a mere child while serving as midshipman at the capture of a French frigate. Sir Watkin had been for many years previous to his death a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and was, consequently, on the Retired List. His death will not, therefore, make any immediate change in the Navy List.

Captain Waddilove (1862), has been appointed to the iron-clad ship Pallas, which has been selected to relieve the Royal George at Kingstown, which latter vessel has been paid off by Captain R. Jenkins, who, however, has not completed his ordinary term by nearly one year and four months.

We understand that Staff-Surgeon Sloggett (1865) is about to be promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and will be succeeded in the post he now holds at Plymouth by Staff-Surgeon Thomas R. Pickthorn (1866). The officers we have named have recommended themselves to the Admiralty and the Medical Director-General by the high character they have borne, and continue to bear, in the service.

As lately anticipated by us, Captain Connolly (1858), who has now completely recovered his health, has been appointed to command the Coast-guard ship Penelope, at Harwich, vice Pullen, whose period of service has expired.

The long-expected scheme of naval retirement has, we believe, received the last corrections of its author, and now only awaits the customary formalities before it is made public. It would not be fair on our part to give currency to the additional number of rumours which have been floating about during the week in connection with this long-expected measure, but we can say that there has been a desire on the part of the Admiralty not only to satisfy the service but to do justice to the country. We do not think we shall be far wrong when we say that the curiosity of all interested in this most important event will be fully gratified in the course of a week or two.

Mr. Robeson, in his elaborate communication to President Grant, refers to torpedoes in a very prominent manner, and, on the 2nd of December, he, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Porter, Commodore Case, and others, went to the Navy Yard at Washington, and there witnessed an experiment which, we are told, "worked to a charm." It may be satisfactory to the public to know that the authorities on this side of the Atlantic are alive to the importance of employing "torpedoes," and that some of our most experienced officers are now employed in perfecting a system which promises to be equally "charming" with the one the value of which has been recognised by the American Government.

THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF TROPMANN.—THE VERDICT.

The trial of Tropmann was resumed and concluded on Thursday (Dec. 30) in the Cour d'Assises of the Seine. As might be anticipated, the termination of the case was waited for with intense anxiety, and the court was densely packed from the time the doors were opened until the sentence was pronounced. The prisoner appeared more subdued than during the former stages of the trial, which may be attributed to exhaustion, consequent not only on his long direct interrogation, but also on the indirect examination to which he was constantly subjected. He stated to those commissioned to guard him that a man was strong when he sacrificed his life, and he had sacrificed *his* life long ago.

On the conclusion of the depositions, M. Gerard Perret, the Procureur-General, addressed the jury. He said: Gentlemen, the prisoner who stands before you has incurred a dreadful responsibility. The accusation made against him is terrible, but it only represents what he has done, and now has arrived the final hour when you have to consider the victims he has destroyed. These victims were a whole united family, who deserved the happiness they enjoyed. The head of it, the mother, the eldest son, and the young children successively fell into his snares, and of them he made a pile of corpses. I do not believe that the judges have ever had before them so guilty a prisoner. At first he murdered his victims, then he calumniated them, and then, when overwhelmed by the evidence adduced at the preliminary examination, he made a confession. When the time approached when he was to appear before the Court of Assize, he tried to take refuge behind imaginary accomplices. Meanwhile he was compelled to say, "It was I who organised the hellish plot; it was I who entrapped the father of this family into the forest, and there I poisoned him. I it was who became the friend of the son, and brought him to Paris and murdered him. Before I killed him I made him write a letter to his mother that she might fall into the same trap." He said to this mother of the family, "You will all be reunited. Yes, I shall bury you in the same grave." This is what a human tongue has been compelled to confess. He required more than a month to make this confession; he required more than a month to prepare all the elements of the plot against the family and to execute his plans; he was, if I may use the expression, a permanent assassin. Every one is aware of the excitement this crime has aroused. There has been caused, as it were, a shock to every soul. Intense compassion was evinced for the victims, and everywhere there was a loud demand for justice. These sentiments have not been unmixed. If the public, agitated by an almost feverish curiosity, has seconded the action of justice, there have been passionate and interested writings about the case. You have nothing to do with anything extraneous; it is for you to accomplish the task which is imposed on you by your duty and your conscience. You know, gentlemen, how the bodies of Madame Kinck and her children were found. The learned gentleman then rapidly and concisely recapitulated the facts of the case, and continued to say that he wished to recall the terrible words made use of by Tropmann: "I struck them after I killed them in order to disfigure them." Addressing himself to the question whether the prisoner had accomplices or not, the Procureur-General said: It was the prisoner who disfigured the bodies, it was he who wrote the letters, it was he who sent the telegrams, it was he who awaited his victims in the slaughter-house of Pantin. He it was who returned with his shirt covered with blood—with blood which had not come from his own cut, but which, as M. Roussin stated, had spurted out from a wound. Where are his accomplices? Where does he introduce them? There is no place for them. It was he who provided for everything, and was constantly devising fresh plans. If he had accomplices, will he not name them? Will he sacrifice himself for anonymous assassins who, forsooth, killed the mother and her children, poisoned Jean Kinck and wounded himself? M. Bergeron and M. Tardieu have demonstrated to you that it was physically possible for Tropmann to have alone effected this bloody work. What necessity was there in putting the victims together, if there were more assassins than one? Again, on whom were found the spoils of the corpse of Jean Kinck and of Gustave? Who was found possessed of what Madame Kinck had taken with her? One man alone—that man Tropmann. From whatever point of view you consider it, you see only one actor and one end—to tear away this family from its domestic hearth, and to separate the members of it, that he might destroy them more effectually. Imagine Jean Kinck, as he had been represented, finding himself at Roubaix. If any one had gone to tell him that this man, who had introduced himself as his friend, had charged him with murdering the partner of his life and crushing in the heads of his children, what a cry would arise from his outraged conscience! I cannot help regretting that when Madame Kinck went with her children, she did not ask for Tropmann. But she asked for Jean Kinck. If she had asked for Tropmann, she would have been saved. On the other hand, if chance had sent her into his presence, and he had said that he was Jean Kinck, the matter would have been revealed, and the rest of the family would have escaped. Tropmann finds them; he presents himself before them as an agent of the family. She followed her executioner, and is murdered in the midst of her little innocent martyrs. Oh, what a crime! What bloody treachery! What a series of hellish plots! So worthy of respect and sympathy were his victims, so great was the emotion caused by the crime, that the demands of the public for justice were supported by the highest in the land. Pronounce, then, gentlemen of the jury, what you feel in conscience, and let the expiation of this crime be commensurate with its magnitude.

At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, of which the above is but a brief summary, loud cheers burst forth, and had scarcely subsided when the court adjourned, at ten minutes past two o'clock.

At the resumption of the sitting, at 2-30 p.m., M. Lachaud addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He asked them to consider the circumstances of Tropmann's youth. He had not had a youth like other men of his age. Morose, taciturn, and preoccupied with thoughts of the future, and of the condition of his family, he said that if he had 500 francs he could earn half a million. He thought of nothing but of improving his situation in life and that of his family. Towards that end his mind was always directed. They saw that he made a discovery which astonished even M. Roussin. He was constantly reading the most dismal romances. The man who read only such works could have no fixed idea. There was one for whom he had a special affection. In the midst of his disordered thoughts, there was one point in his heart which remained pure—that was occupied by love for his mother. "Speak to him of his mother (said the learned advocate), speak to him of his family. If in this matter you asked for tears, you would only have to recall the name of his mother. (At this point the prisoner wept bitterly and sobbed. This caused great surprise in court, but the spectators did not seem to extend the slightest sympathy to him. There were frequent audible observations made by the ladies present, as, 'what an excellent actor he is!' 'What a good comedian he would make!') Even after committing the crime in the forest of Herrenflug (continued M. Lachaud), he thought of his mother and of his family, which was starving, and before his flight he left his mother 100f. I shall not follow M. le Procureur-General in the terrible recital of the murders which have been so terribly committed. All that is dreadful, but it does not concern my case. My defence will consist in showing you that this man had accomplices. Certainly I will not give you their names, but I will give you proof of their existence. (Sensation.) That is the point of this trial. You say the prisoner at the bar wants to prolong his life, and that he is a liar. Ah! you do not know the prisoner. You will find him at the last moment as calm as he is now. But, even if death be nothing to him, truth is something to us, and we must seek it. The indictment runs from one declaration to another, choosing that which will best serve the case for the prosecution. But is it fair to keep the prisoner to any of his declarations when he has made so many so different in substance?" The learned gentleman then went on to speak of Tropmann's accomplices, and said that the number of wounds inflicted on the bodies of the victims, the rapidity with which they had been struck, the digging of a large grave, and the time that was necessary for burying the bodies, conduced to show that the tragedy could not have been perpetrated by one man. He then recapitulated the evidence of young Fremion, who said that on the night of the 19th September he saw one man digging a grave and two other men lying down near him. He continued thus: The soldier that young Fremion said he met has not been found. But that is reason for rejecting the evidence of the young man. M. Rigny has stated that another man went into the Northern Railway Hotel on the 20th of September; and one of the witnesses states also that they entered hastily together, and stayed together for some minutes. Madame Brunel proved that at about two o'clock on Monday Tropmann went to her house with another man who had a German accent, and that they sat down to drink. Madame Brunel hesitated to recognise Tropmann; her employe, M. Bouquet, recognised him at once. This was on the Boulevard Magenta, and that is not unimportant, as at half-past two he left with his companion for Havre. My task is an ungrateful one; but I am certain I speak the truth when I say that this man is not the only assassin of the Kincks. The woman at the tavern in the Rue de la Grange Bateliere said in the preliminary examination that on the day of the assassination of Gustave Kinck, Tropmann had gone to her house with another man who was older than himself and dark, and she has recognised Tropmann. But some one will say Tropmann denies it; but what has he not denied? He has denied being present there, as he denied being present in every place where he was seen. The prisoner lied when he thought that it was his interest not to tell the truth. Tropmann had four accomplices, four wretches. I afford the means of finding them out, and I ask you to assist me in discovering the truth. The horror which this crime inspires must be partaken by many, and when the day comes it will be found by what infernal means the unfortunate prisoner has been dragged into this infamous plot—this young man, who had never evinced an evil disposition. A story was told in court of his having struck his brother with a hammer; that brave soldier said that such a thing never occurred. Another witness said that Tropmann had threatened him because he said something to him about sharpening a knife. That is false. It was stated that Tropmann had boasted that he had thrown a man into the water, but that has not been proved. Gentlemen, here is a young man of twenty years, and eight dead bodies of his victims! Oh, I beseech you not to believe that. The prisoner is subject to one of the most frightful moral maladies which render men irresponsible. His crime!—it is written in the book, the "Wandering Jew." Throughout the whole world there are men of science who are concerned with this affair, and who have their eyes on this youth of twenty years. One of them said to me yesterday, "Look at him; look at his attitude, look at his arms. Well, if this man be a ferocious beast, it is best to muzzle him and not to kill him." (Great uproar and confusion). Yes, there are many accomplices in this crime, and the prisoner is a great criminal. But he has not the fulness of his faculties. Here is a pamphlet which has not been published, but which will be published after this trial. I see in it that Dr. Amadée Bertrand does not hesitate to say, in the face of the world, that this man is insane. Our neighbours the English have a part in their establishment for the insane and idiots, which is called the department for the criminal lunatics. If you, gentlemen, believe that Tropmann has been alone in this matter, you must ask yourselves what is the degree of his responsibility. The learned advocate having referred to the subject of capital punishment, and the manner of its infliction in olden times, concluded by calling on the jury not to impose the extreme penalty of the law.

M. le Procureur-General then replied energetically to M. Lachaud, regarding the subject of Tropmann's insanity. If this plea were allowed in this case, he contended that every murderer could urge it successfully.

M. Lachaud, in reply, again contended that Tropmann was insane. He urged that he had constantly and irresistibly pursued one idea from his earliest youth. In conclusion he demanded the abolition of capital punishment, which, he said, would be another step towards the attainment of civilisation.

The President began to sum up the case to the jury at half-past six o'clock. M. Thévenin having concluded his charge, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and sentence of death was pronounced on the prisoner. The announcement of the verdict and sentence was received with loud cheering, which was suppressed with considerable difficulty. The prisoner, on hearing the sentence, bowed to the Court, and retired from the bar of the dock. On returning to the Conciergerie he seemed to have lost the self-possession which he had previously displayed, and restrained his emotion by a manifest effort.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE LONDON GAZETTE OF DEC. 31.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, Esq., the Financial Secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 27.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur Lord Wrottesley to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, appointed Captain to Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

FROGMORE, DEC. 1.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has been pleased to appoint Capt. the Hon. Charles George Cornwallis Eliot, Cornwall Rangers, late of the Grenadier Guards, to be an Equerry to his Royal Highness.

Dec. 31.—James Bacon, Esq., one of the present Commissioners of the London Bankruptcy Court, has been chosen by her Majesty to be the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 28.

Royal Marine Artillery.—The following to be Lieutenants, from the 24th June, 1868, having passed the necessary examination: Lieut. Edward Wheeler, Lieut. William Guise Tucker, Lieut. Arthur Bucknall Shakespear, Lieut. George Albert Lawrence Rawstorne.

The undermentioned officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet: Mr. William W. Watts, with seniority of 9th December, 1869; Mr. William G. Littlejohn, with seniority of 21st December, 1869.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

The following is the Royal Warrant for the formation of an Army Service Corps:—

Victoria R.—Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to raise a special corps for duty in connection with the transport and supply services of our Army, our will and pleasure is that a corps, to be denominated the Army Service Corps, be raised, and that it be commanded by commissioned officers of the Control Department.

1. The corps shall, in the first instance, be formed of volunteers from our Military Train, Commissariat Staff Corps, Military Store Staff Corps, and from that portion of our Army Hospital Corps which is attached for duty to the Purveyors' branch of the hospital department of our Army.

2. In matters of discipline the Army Service Corps shall be subject to the orders of our Commander-in-Chief, but in all other respects it shall be under the direction of the Controller-in-Chief, who shall select an officer of the Control Department, of the rank of assistant-controller, to act as staff officer of the corps. This officer shall be charged with its general superintendence and with the preservation of its records, and all correspondence connected with the corps shall be addressed to him.

3. Non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps shall be liable to serve at home and abroad.

4. The ranks of our Army Service Corps shall be filled by soldiers volunteering, without bounty, from the ranks of other corps of our Army, or by recruits, whose direct enlistment may be specially authorised by our Secretary of State for War.

5. Volunteers for service in our Army Service Corps shall not, as a rule, be above thirty years of age; they shall have served at least two years as soldiers before entering the Army Service Corps, and must in all cases be of good character, and be recommended by their commanding officers.

6. Volunteers shall serve in our Army Service Corps on probation for a period not exceeding three months, and at the expiration of that time shall be either transferred to the corps or remanded to their regiments.

7. All men of our Army Service Corps who are of good character, and within the authorised age, shall be eligible for re-enlistment, or re-engagement in our Army Service Corps, under the same regulations as are applicable to the re-enlistment and re-engagement of soldiers in other branches of our Army.

8. Soldiers of our Army Service Corps transferred from other corps of our Army may, on the representation of the Controller-in-Chief, be re-transferred to their former or to any other corps on the order of our Commander-in-Chief, or any officer duly authorised by him, for misconduct, unfitness, or any other cause.

9. Men enlisted into or re-engaged for our Army Service Corps who may misconduct themselves, may, if at home, be discharged from the service, or, if abroad, be dealt with under the authority of the general officer commanding the troops at the station in such manner as he may consider best for the good of the service, until such period as an opportunity for their removal home for discharge.

10. The ranks and daily rates of pay of the non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps shall be as follows:—sergeant-major, on appointment, 5s. 3d.; first-class staff-sergeant (with Army rank of serjeant-major), on appointment, 4s. 8d.; after three years' service in the ranks, 5s. 2d.; second-class staff-serjeant (with Army rank of quartermaster-searjeant), on appointment, 4s. 2d., after three yearst' service in the ranks, 4s. 8d.; third-class staff-sergeann (with Army rank as second-class staff-sergeant), oe appointment, 3s. 8d., after three years' service in the ranks, 4s. 2d.; sergeant, on appointment, 2s. 6d.; corporal, on appointment, 1s. 9½d.; second corporal, on appointment, 1s. 8d.; trumpeters and buglers, on appointment, 1s. 5d.; privates, on appointment, 1s. 5d.

11. The pay of the non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps shall be issued weekly in arrear.

12. Non-commissioned officers appointed regimental-sergeants-major shall rank as the senior non-commissioned officers of the corps.

13. In the event of incapacity or misconduct staff sergeants shall (subject to the approval of our Secretary of State for War) be liable to be deprived by the staff officer of their appointments as staff-sergeants, and be sent back for duty in the corps in the rank which they previously held.

14. Such of the staff-sergeants or other non-commissioned officers as may from time to time be placed in charge of out-stations, or be in the performance of other duties of trust and of exceptional importance, may, while in the performance of such duties, be granted, in addition to the foregoing rates of pay, a daily extra-duty pay of 1s. 6d., subject in each instance to the previous approval of our Secretary of State for War.

15. Non-commissioned officers and men under the rank of staff-sergeants employed as clerks in the Control Department shall receive for every day they are so employed extra-duty pay, at rates to be determined by the Controller at the station, varying from 4d. to 1s. a-day, according to the qualification and the nature and amount of the work performed.

16. Non-commissioned officers when in receipt of extra pay shall not be entitled to receive working pay.

17. The non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps (under the rank of staff-sergeant) shall receive working pay for such periods as they may be actually employed on duty for which the issue of working pay may be authorised.

18. The number of hours constituting a working day and the daily and hourly rates shall be those provided by the regulations governing the issue of working pay to our Army generally.

19. When it is considered advisable, men of the corps who are employed on hospital duties shall receive a free hospital entire diet in lieu of working pay.

20. Non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps shall be entitled to beer money, clothing, rations of provisions (for which the usual deductions from the daily pay shall be made), together with lodging, fuel, and light, or an allowance in lieu thereof according to rank; but beer money shall only be issued to non-commissioned officers and men below the rank of staff-sergeant.

21. Non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps, when specially detached on departmental duty without troops, or at home when it is not practicable to provide a route on which to obtain a billet, shall receive a daily personal allowance—viz., non-commissioned officers with Army rank of first-class staff sergeants, 5s. a-day; other sergeants, 4s. a-day; below the rank of sergeant, 2s. a-day.

22. Non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps, when travelling without troops, on being removed for other than temporary duty from one station to another, will be allowed (irrespective of any allowance granted for women borne on the strength of the corps) conveyance for quantities of baggage not exceeding the following—viz., non-commissioned officers with Army rank of first-class staff-sergeants, 2 cwt., or 10 cubic feet; other sergeants, 1 cwt., or 5 cubic feet; below the rank of sergeant, 56 lb., or 2¼ cubic feet.

23. The subordinate appointments in the Control Department shall, as far as practicable, be filled by the first, second, and third-class staff-sergeants of our Army Service Corps.

24. On all points not detailed or provided for in this our Warrant non-commissioned officers and men of our Army Service Corps shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing the other corps of our Army.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 12th day of November, 1869, in the 33rd year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
Edward Cardwell.

Mr. Fechter is to receive £90 per night for thirty-six representations at Niblo's, New York.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF JANUARY 1.

NEW AIR FOR ORANGE BANDS.

"Down, Down, Derry, Down!"

GOOD OLD SOUL.

MRS. MALAPROP's feeling heart is full of pity this Christmas for those poor "Suffering" Bishops she hears people talking about. She is knitting them some warm socks.

A CASE IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good,"
With one accord did counsel and attorney
Remark, as it was natural they should,
On either side in "Overend and Gurney."

THE NATIONAL NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

"PASS close the cheese," cries Robert Lowe. "Economy and Thrift:
Pay us your taxes in a lump, by way of New Year's Gift."
Oh, dear, yes! Oh, most willingly! Too happy. We will go
Short of our beef and pudding, and cry "Save and bless Bob Lowe!"

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

IN one of our great Laureate's new poems—The Coming of Arthur—Arthur and Guinevere are married.
———"by Dubric the high Saint,
Chief of the Church in Britain——"

We think Mr. Tennyson might have afforded the High Church party an innocent gratification, by calling the officiating minister on this interesting occasion—Rubric.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

MASTER GEORGE (IN BED, WHISPERS).—"I say! Kitty! Has mamma been telling you she'd give you 'a lovely spoonful of delicious currant jelly, O so nice, so very nice'?"

MISS KITTY.—"Ess! cullen' jelly! O so ni', so welly ni'!"

MASTER GEORGE.—"Then don't take it!!"

[Mamma and Nurse are engaged in a corner of the room in making up a mysterious compound for sick Kitty.]

SAYINGS ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

EVERY one for his neighbour, and heaven over all for himself.
Other people's preservation is the first law of nature.
First always take care of number two.
I will want ere thou shalt want.
Fast and let feast.
One good turn deserves a million.
A penny given is a penny got.
Be generous before you are careful.
Fork out and fear not.
Those who ask shall have some, and those who don't ask shall be pressed to take some.

Of all my mother's children, most love the rest I bear;
And so that they're provided for, the Deuce for me my care.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE POPPY.

So, the Indian revenue comes short by £400,000 in consequence of a fall in the price of opium! How is the depreciation which has befallen that narcotic to be accounted for? Very likely it has been caused by the decline of Mahometanism, whence Mussulmans may have extensively abjured opium together with thin potations, and addicted themselves to beer, and other generous liquors, instead of it. But the opium-growers, and the Indian Government need not altogether despond. If the United Kingdom Alliance succeed in destroying the British liquor-trade, the consequence of their triumph will in all probability be an immensely increased consumption of opium in the United Kingdom. When exhilarating beverages shall have been banished from the Christmas banquet of the future, people who have eaten as much roast beef and plum-pudding as they can, will then sit after dinner opium-eating or drinking laudanum. But will not black drop be even worse than blue ruin?

PUNCH'S PREFACE

TO HIS NEW VOLUME.

"WILL S. S. do me the honour of being as comfortable as possible?" said Mr. Punch, respectfully. "Can S. S. be more so?"

"*Non Possumus*," said the Pope, smiling. "And as for this cigar, I could fancy it came from my box of favourites."

"Your Holiness wished for that cigar, and it is here, said Mr. Punch, improving on George Douglas's pretty speech to Queen Mary. "Antonelli took care of that for me. He is a clever man, that Antonelli, your Holiness."

"Worldly, my dear Mr. Punch. But I may say of *you* what was said in certain remarkable Latin you wot of:

"Dixit Abbas ad Prioris—
Tu es homo boni moris,
Quia semper sanioris
Mihi das consilia."

"My humble counsel is ever at S. S.'s service."

"Say advice, will you," replied the Pope. "The other word reminds me of the Œcumenical, the greatest bore of my life."

"*Il l'a voulu*'—I beg your Holiness a million pardons. I mean that the Council is not exactly a fortuitous concourse of atoms."

"*Mea culpa, mea magna culpa*," replied the Pope, laughing. "But how was I to know that Jeshurun would wax fat and kick?"

"Is it to me that S. S. confesses that he is not infallible?"

"One to you," said the Pope, "and make the most of it. I thought I was going to create a *Punctum Temporis*, you know."

"And *non omne tulit Punctum S. S.*," said Mr. Punch, bowing. "In fact your Holiness's pointsmen appear addicted to shunting. But better so than collision."

"There has no business to be any collision," said the Pope. "That Emperor of yours behaves, as they elegantly say of a crime in Japan, in the manner which is not expected. You may translate that—silently, however."

"I never curse, your Holiness. But might I suggest—"

"Might you? Am I not here to consult you, knowing there is one person in the world who will tell me the truth? *Pergere licet.*"

"Then, your Holiness, I would hint that considering what that Emperor—I beg to disclaim any proprietorship in him—"

"Why, Monsieur Punch, you are always backing him up?"

"Only against a worse system, and in the hope that he will establish a better."

"Not he. And he comes against me like Diabolus against Mansoul—O, I have read your *Bunyan*—"

"Happily remembered, your Holiness. Who concluded your last *Holy War*, and had your army more visibly led by S. Chassepot than the Spaniards were led at Compostella by S. Iago?"

"He only did his duty. Besides, he wanted an opportunity of showing off his new guns. That chance has saved him a good deal of trouble since. I consider him a very ungrateful son of—of the Church. Why does he interfere with my dogma?"

"I suppose, your Holiness, that his conscience—(*S. S. smiles*)—prevents his assenting to the existence of an infallibility that does not recognise his own merits."

"Worldly, my dear Mr. Punch. He is spoiling my Council. What shall I do?"

"I think I have read something, your Holiness, about not disputing with the master of so many legions. I do not like to mention a name of ill omen for the temporal power, but if Napoleon left Rome, Garibaldi would certainly arrive in time for supper—if not in time to eat the exquisite dinner your Holiness's cook composes."

"I wish they were both supping in purgatory. Come that is not a savage wish, considering all things," laughed the Pope.

"I compliment your Holiness on a digestion that sees no particular terror in a hot supper," replied Mr. Punch. "Of S. S.'s amiability there is no doubt. I think it will have to be displayed at this crisis, and that a disagreeable situation will be gracefully accepted. Better this than slide on rotten ice, if I may recal a Cartoon."

"You made me laugh," said the Pope, "though I was in no laughing mood."

"When one's mood is not the potential, your Highness, a laugh is sometimes true wisdom. I reverentially suggest a smiling policy to S. S. Let your Council deal in smooth things, and—S. S.'s hospitality is well known, but the sooner Rome has a good view of the backs of most of those prelates, the better for her Church. There will have been some grand religious spectacles, and we cannot have a Council of Trent every three hundred years."

"I fear you too are worldly, my dear Mr. Punch," replied the Pope. "But I think you mean me well. You ought—your ancestors were Italian, and though *qui multum peregrinatur, raro sanctificatur* your insular sojourn has not altogether vitiated you. Come to Rome, and I will make you a lay Cardinal."

"The stockings tempt me, your Holiness, and my leg is neat," said Mr. Punch, fondly caressing the elegant limb he named. "But I have a prejudice in favour of cleanliness, and Rome may be the holiest, but is certainly the filthiest city in the whole world. The stable of the King of Elis was tidy, comparatively."

"Come and be my Alcides-Ædile?"

"I have work at home, your Holiness. But my *consilia* shall always be yours, and that they may be ready at your hand, and that you may be always prepared with the smiling policy I recommend, permit me deferentially to offer to S. S. my

FIFTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD intends to play in Paris this winter.

MR. T. W ROBERTSON has written for the Adelphi a play, called "The Nightingale," which will be produced early this year.

THE Royal Society, at their last meeting before the Christmas holidays, elected Lord Napier of Magdala a fellow of the society.

THE British Museum has just received two remarkable stone statues from Easter Island in the Pacific, which exhibit on the backs a marking like that of the crescent and triangle, so common in the sculptured stones of Scotland.

A NEW article of export from Bourbon and Mauritius is the fibre of the common aloe or Yucca, which grows so plentifully in most parts of India. In the former island machines have been erected capable of extracting 1,000 lbs. per diem. The value of aloe fibre in the European markets is at present from £25 to 30 the ton. Why (asks the *Englishman*) should this plant be overlooked in India, now that so much fluent herbage is wasted upon "the development of the resources of the country?"

THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE TRADE WITH CHINA.

(*Economist*, Jan. 1.)

AN Austrian gentleman, "Ministerialrath von Scherzer," has communicated to the chief of the Austrian-Asiatic mission a statement of the conditions upon which a direct line of steamers between Trieste and East-Asia may be made capable of competition with the English and French concerns already working. The writer states that his project has met with a good deal of sympathy among the German houses in Hong Kong, who do a large part of the business for English houses too; and as it is thus a genuine affair, it may be worth looking at it a little for the light it throws on the question of the real saving to trade which the canal will effect. The assumption is that steamers will pay with a full lading each way at £5 per ton of 40 feet; and on that footing the following calculation is made to prove that a full lading *in* of tea and such valuable articles will be got:—

COST of 11 CHESTS of TEA from CHINA to EUROPE.

	By Suez to Trieste. £ s d	By the Cape to Southampton. £ s d
11 chests measuring 50 feet at dlrs 20 per chest, and 4s 6d per dlrs	28 10 0	28 10 0
Freight per ton of 50 feet	6 5 0	4 10 0
Assurance on dlrs 220, plus drs 30, estimated profit at 1½ per cent by Suez and 3 per cent by Cape	16 10½	1 13 9
Total cost per 50 feet	35 11 10½	34 13 9
Equal per ton of 40 feet	28 9 6	27 5 0
Difference in favour of the Cape		1 4 6
		28 9 6

The difference shows no gain by the Suez route but the reverse—a loss of £1 4s. 6d.; but the Suez route, it is remarked, will give the merchant a three months saving of interest. Such is the calculation which is made to demonstrate that steamers will get full cargoes. It pays already to send tea and silk overland at £8 per ton, the merchant being better secured against market fluctuations; and this advantage will be increased by the Suez route becoming nearly as cheap as the Cape one. For the outward lading, the following is the calculation:—

COST of 4 BALES SHIRTING from EUROPE to CHINA, measuring 40 feet.

	By Suez from Trieste. £ s d	By Cape from Southampton. £ s d
Price of 4 bales shirtings at port, at £30 per bale	120 0 0	120 0 0
Freight per ton	5 0 0	1 10 0
Assurance on £120, plus profit of £15, at 1½ per cent by Suez and 3 per cent by Cape	2 0 6	4 1 0
3 months' interest on cost, at £6 per cent per annum	...	1 16 0
	127 0 6	127 7 0
Difference in favour of Suez	0 6 6	...
	127 7 0	127 7 0

Again an infinitesimal advantage—reckoning in the interest—but assumed to be sufficient on account of the other advantages of the shorter route. The calculation is perhaps too favourable in one way for the Suez route, for the saving of time will not be three months, and the rate of discount is not always six per cent., and not favourable enough in another, as a smaller rate of freight may pay; but assuming it to be well founded, it confirms very strikingly the narrowness of the balance of advantage in favour of the canal which we formerly pointed out. It gives the merchant and consumer nothing directly, and only enables one set of shipowners to be substituted for another. No doubt it is a gain to the world that steamers may be substituted for sailing ships as carriers of goods in one more trade, just as they have been substituted in others without reducing freights; but in no way of putting it can the immediate gain be considered great, whatever may be the case in the future. Against the value of the new instrument has to be set the value of the old, which did the work nearly as well.

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCREEN.

IT is an old saying that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Between us and our neighbours a great social gulf is fixed, or a cold and impenetrable mist of antipathy hangs, or a screen of some kind intervenes. But occasionally there is vouchsafed to us a hurried peep behind that screen; and then, in a twinkling of an eye, there are revealed to our astonished senses curious phases of existence and satisfactory explanations of puzzling phenomena. For instance, men who had no fear of forty shillings damages before their eyes met together lately for the publicly avowed purpose of committing "a combined assault upon Satan." The reason of so violent a proceeding at the particular juncture was to seek; and it has been found. Whoever would peep behind the screen must keep his eye upon the advertisement sheets of newspapers. Now the assaulting party above mentioned, being composed for the most part of clergymen, would naturally be well up in the contents of all the sporting papers. They would, therefore, undoubtedly have seen the following announcement:—

"HIS SATANIC MAJESTY purposes holding a series of Banquets, Levees, and Drawing Rooms at Pandemonium during the ensuing autumn, to which about 10,000 of his faithful disciples will be invited. H. S. M. will, at those drawing-rooms and receptions, *number* a lot of beasts, and distribute a series of Rewards, varying in value from £100 to 10s. of her Britannic Majesty's money.

"Tickets One Shilling each, application for which must be made *by letter* to H. S. M.'s Chamberlain, Mr. W. S——, H—— street, C——. No personal application must be made, and no notice will be taken of those which do not contain a directed and stamped envelope for reply. The Last *Drawing-room* held a few days before the Feast of the Croydon Steeplechases, tickets of admission to which must be applied for before November 26."

From which it would appear that the enemy is bodily amongst us, and has taken up his quarters, as might have been expected, with the sporting fraternity. It is hardly necessary to draw attention to the happy manner in which the announcement suggests that profanity is inseparable from steeple-chasing. Another peep behind the scenes of clerical life is afforded in the following advertisement:—

"WILL the Rev. T. R. A., who forwarded his carte-de-visite to the Editor of the 'London Journal' for Myrtle, some time since, send ANOTHER to Miss B***T, Post-office, Hastings, as she has not received it."

The next peep afforded will explain in a more or less satisfactory manner a phenomenon which must have attracted some notice. For it will be generally allowed that a gentleman cannot have his whiskers burned or in any way injured without attracting the attention of his family and intimate friends, at any rate as many of them as happen to be of the feminine gender. They would not, perhaps, like to question him upon the subject, and they may, therefore, find their minds relieved (or very much the contrary) by the singular request hereto annexed:—

"WOULD Mr. A. M. kindly call upon the lady who burned his whiskers by accident, as she has something of importance to communicate to him?"

The important communication had reference, of course, to some kind of "hair restorer;" but why was it necessary to advertise? It is, no doubt, possible that a lady might accidentally burn a gentleman's whiskers even in the best society; but one would suppose that, if she was too much overcome at the time to impart to him the important secret of restorative remedies, she might have afterwards managed to reach him by some more private means than the advertising columns of a newspaper. Here is another case:—

"THE TWO LADIES who met a gentleman between the Minories and Blackwall Railway Station on Tuesday last, about one, dressed Toilette de Promenade, are earnestly requested to meet him at the Charing-cross Station, on Tuesday afternoon, from three to four."

There is a striking vagueness of description; for it would have been more remarkable had the ladies, under the circumstances, been dressed in deshabille or in evening costume, and "a gentleman" might be considered almost useless for purposes of identification. Some idea, also, is given of the nomadic life which must be led by certain people who seem to be able to find no other trysting-places than the various railway stations. However, ladies are notoriously very quick of apprehension, and it is not so surprising, therefore, as some miracles are, to find that the advertisement was answered as follows:—

"THE Two LADIES (Toilette de Promenade) will be at the Charing-cross Station on Tuesday."

Here is another case:—

"THE LADY who was at Baker-street Station at Half-past Seven on Monday Evening, 13th, and who took a train proceeding West, travelling first-class, is earnestly requested by the Gentleman on opposite platform to COMMUNICATE with him.—Address, F. B., 41A, G——street, E.C."

Opinions will probably differ as to the particular phase of life therein revealed; but it is most romantic to believe that, as a Knight of the Round Table was wont to conceive a never-dying passion from one glance of a fair stranger's eyes, so the gentleman and the lady interchanged one meaning look over the rails, which might not be crossed, and that he forthwith set out to woo and win her, not with sword and lance, but with advertisement and the *Daily Telegraph*. It is quite touching to observe how that for him, poor man, there was but one lady, when the "fancy-free" bystander would probably have seen a dozen ladies. Here is another case:—

"The YOUNG LADY at the Upper Refreshment rooms, agricultural show, for whom a trumpet was bought, is requested to SEND her ADDRESS to A. Z., 45 box, Post-office, C——."

Surely a tale hangs thereby. Surely it tells how a rustic swain came up to London for the Cattle Show, received a philtre in his refreshments, drank in sweet poison with his bitter ale, and thought to terminate his flirtation with a flourish of trumpets, but, on returning to his lonely grazing-grounds, found that he had miscalculated the hardness of his heart, and that he could not live without the Hebe who had put a charm into his beer. Apropos of refreshments and the inveiglement of rustic swains may be quoted an advertisement which shows that intelligent purveyors do not depend for patronage entirely upon the soundness and excellence of their wines:—

"WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, of prepossessing appearance, for a retail wine establishment in London.—Apply by letter, enclosing carte-de-visite and stating particulars of last situation and salary required, to A.B., 97, B——, E. C."

Two or three peeps may now be afforded to prove that unconventional methods of proceeding, where the two sexes are concerned, appear sometimes to entail trouble and disappointment, and possibly considerable disadvantage. For instance:—

"H* * * o.—Should this meet the eye of the gentleman of the above name, he is requested by the Young Lady he left in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, on Sunday morning, Oct. 31, to meet her at the corner of Oxford-street and Great Portland-street, on Wednesday or Thursday next, at eight p.m."

It looks very much as if the gentleman and lady had separated to attend their respective parish churches and had never met again; nor does the wording of the advertisement suggest the picture of a true knight searching diligently for the lady of his love. Here again—

"IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of the party who met a lady on the 21st of November, between seven and half-past eight (called himself a gentleman), he is earnestly requested to APPOINT ANOTHER MEETING, and explain why he did not meet the lady on the 26th.—Still yours, A. G."

It is not often that any one has the opportunity of "calling himself a gentleman," but, when such an opportunity has offered itself, it must be doubly galling to be described as "a party:" no other words could so fully testify to the bitterness of the fair advertiser's indignation. Yet she puts "still yours;" she does not dismiss the "party," but shows how easy amongst advertising lovers is the proverbial "redintegratio amoris." The next peep sets before the mind's eye a picture of life not dissimilar, one would say, to that disclosed in the two preceding cases; but everything about it is misty and indistinct, although there appears to be in the back-ground the dim outline of a horrible scene, representing how two sisters, overaffable and over-confiding, found a common miserable fate. There is a dreadful significance in the brief notice—

"B. B——.—Fear you have shared the fate of your sister. Write if safe.—M. A. B.——."

It is now time to take a peep at the singular case of "the man with the shabby hat." That must be a curious social circle which admits the possibility of fixing a truant member's identity by mentioning merely the shabbiness of his hat; general observation would justify a particular individual in refusing to understand that the description applied to him. However, it seems to be taken for granted that "the man with the shabby hat" has a conscience which will tell him unmistakably who is meant; and a complete melodrama might be constructed upon the basis of the following materials. First we have a simple entreaty:—

"THE MAN with the SHABBY hat is requested to RETURN to his Martha.—M. B."

Then peremptory command:—

"THE MAN with the SHABBY HAT must RETURN to his Martha immediately, to prevent unpleasant consequences.—M. B."

Then remonstrance:—

"THE MAN with the SHABBY HAT was seen in Oxford-street, therefore cannot have any excuse for such conduct.—M. B."

Then a threat:—

"To the MAN with the SHABBY HAT.—Your behaviour shall be exposed unless you return.—M. B."

Then the first faint sign of the threatened exposure:—

"To the MAN with the SHABBY HAT.—Martha has called attention to your hat, thinking it would remind you of the tickets under the leather. Be wise in time, and return before it is too late, too late!—M. B."

And what is the end? Does remorse or fear drive the shabby one back to his Martha's arms? Or does the advertiser, being a hatter, think that the unpleasant suspicions excited against the wearers of shabby hats will have the desired effect upon his more sensitive or conscience-stricken customers? It would be rash to answer positively; but there is no one, it is well known, so mad as a hatter.

According to after-dinner and similar speeches, life and property are so secure in this happy land that a peep at a different state of things may have the charm of novelty. Here is a revelation:—

"ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas, it is believed that attempts have for some time past been made to poison a lady in Lancashire, a REWARD of £1,000 is hereby offered to any one who may turn Queen's evidence, or who may give such information as may lead to the conviction of the guilty party.—Address to the Lady herself, as well as to the constabulary of the county, and to the police stations of Manchester or Liverpool."

It appears that the lady is so well known as to require no particular address beyond "The lady who is being poisoned, Lancashire;" that the attempts at poisoning are no secret; and that, nevertheless, the constabulary of the county and the police of Manchester and Liverpool, with all their united wits, cannot get on the trail of the guilty "party." But, perhaps, the strangest peep behind the scene is this last:—

"AN OLD OBLIGATION.—Mr. G. again begs to know whom he may thank for a further payment of £100, and on account of what 'obligation' it has been paid."

It would seem as if there were somewhere in this country a race of men whose gratitude actually takes the form of repayment.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 31.

WILL OF THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

PROBATE of the will of the Most Honourable Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, K.G., P.C., of Eaton-hall, Chester; Motcombe-house, Shaftesbury, Dorset; and Grosvenor-house, London, was granted by Her Majesty's Court of Probate to his relict, the Most Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, and his sons-in-law, the Right Hon. Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, Earl of Macclesfield, and Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., the joint acting executors. The trustees appointed are his sons-in-law, Lord Wenlock and Lord Leigh. The personalty was sworn under £800,000. The will is dated April 17, 1867, with five codicils, the last dated August 31, 1868; and his lordship died at Fonthill, Wilts, October 31, 1869, aged 74, leaving two sons and eight daughters. The bequests are numerous and large. To his private secretary, W. R. Glennie, he leaves £400 a year; to George Allen, his election agent, £200 a year; John R. Lyon, £200 a year; Samuel Ullett, £120 a year; George Hughes, his Halkyn agent, £100 a year; Thomas Fleming, £100 a year; John Richmond, his Dorsetshire agent, £80 a year; G. T. West, late porter at the Grosvenor estate office, London, £60 a year; and to Eleanor, daughter of his late agent, W. Batten, of Shaftesbury, £40 a year; to Lord Ebury, his lordship's brother, £20,000; to Cecil T. Parker, £10,000. He bequeaths to his daughter, Lady Theodora, on the decease of his relict, certain estates in Montcombe; and to his son-in-law, Sir Michael R. S. Stewart, certain estates in Wiltshire. His estates in Dorsetshire he leaves to his son, Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, subject to the Marchioness's life interest therein, and a provision for his daughter, Lady Theodora, to whom he has made an appointment in her favour from a sum of £50,000 under the will of the first Marquis. He devises to his eldest son, Hugh Lupus, now Marquis of Westminster, his estates in the county palatine of Chester and the principality of Wales; and leaves him all MSS. and books at Eaton-hall, with the gold torques, armour, stone groups, marble statues, granite seats, Egyptian figures, together with all the ordinary household furniture. He also leaves to his eldest son all the parliamentary books and papers at Grosvenor-house, and all the furniture at Halkyn Castle, Flintshire; his thoroughbred stud, his silver stars, gold ornaments, the onyx George set in brilliants, court sword and Count Orloff's sabre, Lord Lieutenant and Lord Steward's uniform, Garter robes, and parliamentary robes and coronet. There are certain jewels left to his wife for her life, which, after her decease, are to revert to the holder of the title as heirlooms. His lordship has made bequests by way of remembrance to each of his daughters, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Wenlock, Lady Leigh, Lady Octavia, and Lady Theodora. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his wife for her life, and, after her decease, to his son Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor absolutely. The will of Major-General James Templeton Brett was proved under £25,000.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE scheme of naval retirement has received the sanction of Mr. Childers's colleagues.

MR. GYE is reported to have engaged for three years Signor Vianesi as the successor of Sir Michael Costa and Signor Arditi.

IT is probably not generally known that attempts to acclimatise the bamboo in France have been eminently successful. At Tours, Macon and Angers the bamboo has flourished exceedingly. Even in the colder climate of Paris it may be seen in the gardens of the Acclimatisation Society in the Bois de Boulogne as well as in several private gardens. The whole subject of the acclimatisation of trees has received much attention in France.

A STORY is told which may be commended to Parisian gentlemen as containing a valuable hint. Two Americans were dining with two ladies at an hotel in Baden Baden. A Russian Prince, who wished to pick a quarrel with them, purchased two bouquets, and sent them to the American ladies with his compliments. The Americans glanced pleasantly at the Russian, and sent him by the waiter who brought the flowers two napoleons. The offender was, it is added, so chagrined that he left the room. It is thus shown that people who have abandoned duelling may be by no means so defenceless against personal affronts as might be supposed.

THE Russian Society for the development of Commerce and Industry has sent deputations to the Grand Duke Constantine and Prince Gortschakoff recommending the Government to take steps for the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia. These deputations, which, it is stated, met with a very cordial reception, represented that if the expedition which has just been sent to the bay of Krasnovodsk, in the Caspian, should succeed in overcoming the resistance of the Khan of Khiva, and making a harbour at the mouth of the Amou-Darya, Russia will eventually cease to be dependent on America for her supply of cotton.

IT is stated in the *Engineer* of the 24th December, that an excellent material for uniting waterpipes may be obtained by combining four parts of good Portland cement and one part of unslacked lime, mixed together in small portions in a stout mortar, adding just a sufficient quantity of water to make a soft paste. Pipes thus joined have lasted six years without showing a single leak. It is also mentioned in the same paper that an instrument is now in general use on the French railways for the purpose of testing the hardness of the rails, which simply consists of a drill turned by a machine of a certain and uniform strength. The hardness of the metal is calculated by comparing the number of revolutions, which is indicated by the instrument itself, with the length of the bore-hole produced.

THE efforts of the American journals to get up sensations during the "dead season" which has lately closed have hardly been so successful as usual. A mastodon twenty feet high and sixteen feet long in Illinois, a wild man and a petrified giant in Onondaga, New York, which turns out to have been made of gypsum rather bunglingly by an ambitious sculptor, have failed to enliven their columns. At the last moment, however, the Californian papers have come to the rescue with an account of the discovery of the skeleton of a horned monster, twenty feet long, its skull weighing five hundred pounds, which has transmitted intelligence of its dietary habits by preserving around it forty or fifty human skulls. It has not been yet reported whether this interesting creature and its skulls have turned to gypsum or not. Perhaps it will imitate the wild man who was found in Stennen county, and who, according to a paper published in that quarter, "climbed into a tall sycamore, pulled the tree up after him, and that was the last that anybody saw of him."

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 " " at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
3 " " at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
1 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand .... at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight .... } at 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months......... 6 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 "
3 do. .... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 11/16 "
3 do. 1/11 9/16 "
2 do. 1/11 1/2 "
1 do. 1/11 7/16 "
On demand 1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ....1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, four valuable COFFEE ESTATES and SPICE GARDENS in the Travancore Territory.—For particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co. Bombay, 12th January 1870.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

RECEIVED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ....£228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,668
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES,

17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861 ......£101,000 average per an. £33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864 ......£123,000 " £41,000
" 1865, 1866, 1867 ......£180,745 " £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

CIVIL. Age next birth-day.	Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Premium. Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	MILITARY. Age next birth-day.	Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Premium. Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of PREVIOUS death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

CIVIL. Age next birth-day.	Payable at 50 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 55 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 60 or Death. Rs. a. p.	MILITARY. Age next birth-day.	Payable at 50 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 55 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 60 or Death. Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq. | Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq. | J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. | G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq. | John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. | Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. | James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq. | Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq. | Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Gowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. | DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR AND STOREKEEPERS, &c.

The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.

Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 8s. per dozen, Plated Watch Guards, Dog Leaders, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters, Sporting Tackle, &c.

SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.

A. DAVIS & Co.,
14, Strand, London.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL; BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709.

By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria. H.R.H.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS

prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES.
BATHS and WASH-HOUSES.
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
Works—Cubitt-town, E.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for Rowlands' articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

10 bales 7 lb. T cloth.
6 cases T red and blue check handkerchiefs.
2 cases woollen cloth.
3 cases mahogany dressing glasses.
2 cases alpaca umbrellas

On account and at the risk of Indentor Lalljee Treekum—

100 barrels copperas.
4 cases confectionery bon-bon
3 ditto Iodine Potass, and 1 lb. sweet oil almond.

SALE of RANGOON RICE.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 26th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 P. M., by order of C. Rustomjee Setna, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

M C / O R C } —1 83 bags Rangoon rice
—2 7 " ditto
—3 5 " ditto
—5 3 " ditto
—7 63 " ditto

More or less damaged by saltwater, per ship ex Mary Mildred.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

4 Cases Turkey red Jacconets
2 Cases Turkey red Twills
6 Cases Lappets and Dorias
4 Cases white Flannels
2 Cases colored Flannels double width
2 Trunks samples of Hosiery
30 Bales printing and foolscap papers
6 Cases Panorama Balls of sizes
2 Cases flower vases and table ornaments

A few samples of hardwares, glasswares, crockerywares and piece goods.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Monday, the 31st instant, Messrs Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee, by the virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th of March 1868, executed by the said Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee to Shah Narayen Samjee, the mortgagee.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in the Caval Street to the south side thereof, in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 360 5/9 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Caval Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No. 2.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate at Doongaree Joao Lousa Row, otherwise called Wuddachee Gadee in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32 containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less.

LOT 4

All that piece or parcel of Furzundaree land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage at Caval Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No. 1.

LOT 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl of building standing thereon, situated on the Duncan Road Street in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No —

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of SHAM'S CHURALA RICE.

This day Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Hajee Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Mahomedally Suffer, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Shaw Puddumsee Moorjee and Dwarkadass Jusraz.

8,762 bags of Sham's Churala rice, ex Victoria

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Thursday, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will submit to public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. W. Orr, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1870. BENNETT & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 29th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their new auction rooms, No. 25, Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank, the following goods, &c., 3 cases of superior porcelain toys, consisting of figures, flower vases, dinner and tea sets, assorted table ornaments and toys in great variety, fifty best Russia leather albums, some pictures in gilt frames, glass bottomed globe lamps, gentlemen's and children's enamelled and black leather boots and shoes, lady's gown pieces, white cotton stockings, blank books, plated ware, best Meerschaum pipes of elegant designs in cases, a mahogany grand piano by Broadwood, tables, chairs, couches, presses, verandah benches, single harness, railway rugs, a few wall time-pieces and any other goods offering.

AT 2 P. M.

Any carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of a Brick-Making Machine at Khetwaddy, 6th Lane.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co., will sell by public auction at Khetwaddy 6th Lane, an Iron Brick-making Machine with all its accessories by H. Clayton & Co.

SALE of VALUABLE household furniture, a splendid grand piano by Schiedmayer, a solid oakwood harmonium, a valuable regulator clock, a handsome English-built sociable with a splendid fleabitten grey horse and harness complete, an English built buggy with a capital grey young Persian horse and harness, a splendid sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, choice old sherry, plated, glass and porcelain ware, plants, &c., &c., at Breach Candy, opposite to the Mahaluxmee Temple.

To-morrow Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence at Breach Candy, opposite to the Mahaluxmee Temple, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of J. Neuberg Esq. (proceeding to Europe). The same comprises rich cut glassware, a handsome grey and gold dinner dessert and breakfast sets all to match, an extra dessert service of rich painted landscapes, a set of best double plated dish covers and hot water curry dishes by Green of London, a set of spoons and forks, a box of dessert knives and forks, fish carvers, cruet egg pickle and liquor frames, silvers, candlesticks, bread basket, &c., Mappin's cutlery, richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 10 persons, sideboard, chairs, drawing-room centre and semi-circular pier tables, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation and half-backed sofas, elegantly carved partition and folding screens, a neat whatnot, a splendid bedstead, presses, horned hatstand, an office writing table, a first-rate solid walnutwood grand piano, by Schiedmayer, made expressly to order to stand the heat and temperature of Indian climate (a most splendid instrument), a solid oakwood harmonium, a superior sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a couple of first-rate music boxes with drum, bells, &c., a handsome regulator clock, rich table ornaments, fine oil paintings, (the season's 4 in a set) in rich gilt frames, also some beautiful landscapes and other paintings. Mirrors, hanging argand lamps, pictures, some choice old dry pale sherry, plants, an English stove with utensils, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A remarkably light and handsome sociable for 1 or a pair of horses built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester with a splendid fleabitten grey horse and silver plated harness.

ALSO, an English-built buggy with a large Persian horse and harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of FURNISHED HOUSE and LAND at MATHERAN.

This day Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—That delightfully situated and substantially built house, situated on one of the finest sites at Matheran, well-known as the property formerly belonging to the late Mr. Michael Scott, together with the land appertaining thereto. The house has seven good sized rooms, a capacious verandah six feet in width along the whole of the front, besides bath-rooms, dispense, &c. The out-houses, are extensive, both as regards servants' and stable accommodation. The grounds are tastefully laid out

A plan of the buildings and list of the furniture, which is substantial and very complete, may be seen on application to the undersigned, who consider this a very eligible investment, and one which can be safely recommended.

Further particulars will be given on application.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at MIDDLE COLABA.

To-morrow Wednesday the 26th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, near the late I. N. Sanitarium, the household furniture of G. R. Wilson, Esq., which comprises the usual articles of porcelain and plated wares, handsome sofa couches, drawing and dining room tables, chairs and lounges, chiffoneers, a substantial square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, towel horses, screens, gown and hat stands, toilet glasses, single barrelled rifles, Revolvers, reading and hanging argand lamps, framed pictures, bijouterie, palanquin clock, dispense and cookroom requisites, &c.

ALSO,

A very uncommon sewing machine, manufactured by Messrs. Simpson and Co., and sent out expressly to order. It represents a Devonport when out of use, thus forming both an elegant and useful article of furniture for the drawing room, and it is very compact and complete.

AND

PORTABLE CARPENTER'S and GARDENER'S WORK-SHOP.

A most useful and interesting article, to wile away pleasantly hours, which otherwise would hang heavily on one in this country.

AT 2 P. M.

Grey Arab riding horse 7 years old, very powerful and showy
A child's white poney with chair saddle.
A cow and calf.

N. B.—The property is now on view.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

A large quantity of surplus stock such as lamps, harmoniums, organs, organettos pens, pencils, pianos, glass show cases, glass doors, &c., &c., will be sold without reserve, at Messrs. Scundy and Co.'s late premises Rampart Row, on Thursday, the 8th February, by Messrs. Crawford and Co. Full particulars in future advertisement. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE of 1st and 2nd Class TEAK LOGS, PLANKS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS, &c.

On Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, the following—

120 logs English first-class teak
230 ditto second-class ditto
20 tons first and second class planks
110 tons teak boards and scantlings

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A light second hand serviceable Palanquin
An unusually genteel Mail Phaeton, painted dark green.

Bombay, 25th January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhil, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.